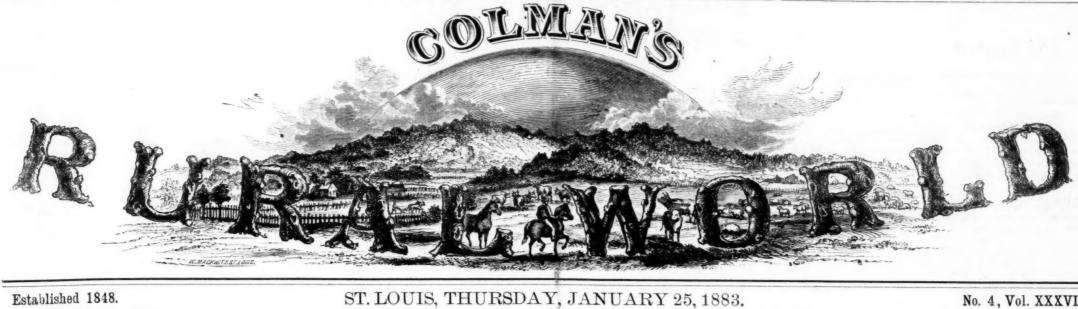
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ers.

ESLIE, New York.



No. 4, Vol. XXXVI.

Sorgo Department.

Some inquiries have been made in reference to samples of syrup sent to this office to be exhibited at the Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' meeting. We went to the expense of buying bottles of uniform size, and getting labels printed, so as to give the kind of syrup, name of manufacturer, and the post-office address of exhibitors, and then filling these bottles, labeling'them and exhibiting all the samples sent to our office, whether sent there for exhibition, or not. The committee on samples was particularly requested to report all samples on exhibition-but we believe that on account of their great number, there being over ninety exhibitors, they failed to report only the best three samples of each class.

Mr. A. Furnas, of Danville, Ind., made a personal appeal for samples to take to can be added at any time, a majority of Indiana to exhibit before the State Cane Growers' meeting there, saying they would help very much in creating an interest in the cause there, and we, as well formation, is to bring cane growers toas others, gave permission to take samples. When we went to gather up our samples we found only about half a dozen left. In our great hurry in making preparations to start South, we did the property of leach. The greater advantages that some field was cut and shocked. The former, and not take a list of the exhibitors, and it is have had, will enable men to shed light possible that the list was not taken, and on points that are dark to others. In no possible that the list was not taken, and on points that are dark to others. In no if not we shall very much regret it. We other industry is it more important or took over 40 samples to the meeting; giving the name and post-office address of each person or firm sending them to us. If it is possible to get the list we will yet publish it. We depended upon the committee and that did not report till about the last business, just as the meeting was derived from them-for those attending ready to adjourn.

Per Cent of Juice in Cane.

ED. RURAL WORLD :- I was not a little surprised at an article headed "Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association, in your issue of December 28th.

The writer gives two instances of crushing; one with a yield of 67 per cent., the other of 57 per cent. of juice from the cane; and then calls on farmers to compare the mills that did the work with certain other mills which he gave as only producing 40 to 45 per cent. But to compare a few test cases on extra good cane and only small quantities at that, with the converging of whole seasons of the converging pare the mills that did the work with the average working of whole seasons of all kinds of cane with other mills is not quite the proper thing to do. Such a course is evident injustice both to farmer and manufacturer. It is unjust to the farmer because a few will be misled by it. It is unjust to other manufacturers because purchasers might be misled by that kind of statement, when there is no this Convention, I have selected as my subtruth in it. It is unjust to the manufacturers of the machine which the writer champions, because there are many men who see the thinness of the thing and will not patronize a manufacturer that resorts, or permits others to resort to such state-Our observation and experience on get-

ting juice out of cane is such as to lead us to pay but little attention ordinarily to statements in regard to the quantity of juice obtained.

We have taken cane fresh from the field in a good season and obtained as high as 60 per cent., and I think in a few instances, 60 per cent., and I think in a few instances, though not actually weighed, it has gone to 70 per cent; and again we have had cane pressed equally as hard and the bagasse as dry when we did not obtain 25 per cent. juice. We did not blame the mill, for the juice was not in the cane. When we commenced our work the past season we had fresh cane in good condition and got a large yield of juice. When at the close of the season we worked cane that had been on the ground for six that had been on the ground for six weeks, when, as every one would expect exposed as it was, the yield was very low, some of it not any higher than 25 per

Although not on the subject exactly, the yield of sirup from the juice at the close of the season was not equal to the same quantity of juice at the first of the season. In other seasons, however, when the cane was well housed, we obtained a the cane was well noused, we obtained a larger quantity of sirup from a given amount of juice at the close of the season than at the first. Our experience on this point will lead us in the future to take good care of the cane that has to lie some time.

H CULBERTSON.

Cane Growers' Organizations.

Col. Colman:—Two readers of your good paper propose to inaugurate a Cane Growers' Association in this county, on the first Monday in March, as a nucleus Col. Colman:—Two readers of your good paper propose to inaugurate a Cane Growers' Association in this county, on the first Monday in March, as a nucleus for a more extensive and important association, as the interest in this industry functions. It has fallen to my lot to massis of organization. Can you give me a start in the right direction by some good suggestions, or can you mail to me

a copy of the by-laws or regulations of a The land upon which the sorghum was

REMARKS:-Organize as you do for will do. We will indicate the following:

will do. We will indicate the following:

ART 1. This organization shall be known as
the—Cane Growers' Association.

ART. 2. The officers shall be a President, a
Vice-President, a Secretary, and a Treasurer,
who shall hold their offices for one year, and
until their successors are duly elected and
qualified, and their duties shall be such as
usually appertain to such offices.

ART 3. Any person may become a member
of this Association by paying one dollar; and
the dues shall be one dollar yearly.

ART. 4. There shall be annual meetings of
this Association at such times and places, as
may be determined upon at any of its regular
meetings.

meetings.

ART. 5. These articles may be amended or altered at any regular meetings, a majority of members present voting therefor.

These articles will be sufficient for organization. If others are needed, they

the members voting therefor. We are glad you are going to organize an Association. The best way to get in- days; planted late, 158 days. gether, that they may talk over all points relating to Cane Culture and Syrup and advantageous for its followers to meet lows together, and talk over their successes

winter, the greatest advantages would be and syrup. them would be largely benefitted, and the future.

Sugar Factory at Belleville, Ills.

COL. COLMAN:-There will be a meeting held in Belleville, at the Court House on Saturday, Jan., 27th, at one o'clock P.M., consisting of farmers, capitalists and others interested, for the purpose of considering the feasibility of establishing a sugar and glucose factory here. Prof. Weber of Champaign will be here, and you will be doing us a great favor by being here also. We want all the information we can obtain in regard to this.

Belleville, Ills.

REPLY.—We will try to be present.

of Sugar from Sorghum."

In order to get a correct idea of the season's work, the condition of the weather as compared with other years is of material consideration.

In our section of the country the weather this year, so far as planting, cultivation, maturing of the crop and the development of the cane sugar in sorghum is concerned, has been the most unfavorable of any year within our

knowledge. I submit herewith a synopsis of the weather report as given by the Signal Service Station at Champaign, showing a comparison of the seasons of this and last year.

MONTHLY MEAN TEMPERATURE.

June....July.....August.....

cane this year fully 6°F. below that of last year, and the rainfall exceeded that of last

year by fifteen (15) inches.

The season was too wet to cultivate the crop The season was too wet to cultivate the crop properly, and too cold for the proper development of the sugar in the cane. This last is average yield per acre was 9.33 tons. readily shown by a comparison of the amount of sugar found in the cane this year and last. Last year we found in Early Amber cane, at its maturity, an averege of the cane, at its maturity and average of the cane, at its maturity and average of the cane, at its maturity, and average of the cane, at its maturity and average of the cane, at its maturity and average of the cane, at its maturity at its maturity at its maturity at a cane, at its maturity at its ma

grown was rich prairie land, which had been cultivated for upwards of twenty years. The preceding crop was broom corn. to see what proportion of sugar was being washed down with and into the molasses from this cause. to see what proportion of sugar was being bought of Mr. Clark, \$2.50 a ton stripped and delivered. We could afford to pay that.

A Member—Would the price depend a good

a copy of the by-laws or regulations of a well organized association?

For such a favor I would endeavor to give you a substantial expression of thanks, in the way of a good club of new subscribers. "Northern Sugar Cane" always instead of the much abused "Sorghum." Respectfully,

Trenton, Tenn. Ernest A. Grigsby.

The land upon which the sorgania was sorgania was related to preceding crop was broom corn. As before stated, the extremely wet spring gave the crop a very late start, and the weeds that the advantage. Just as the last difficulty was overcome, the chinch bugs made their appearance and threatened the destruction of the whole crop. With the exception however. the whole crop. With the exception, howevany other association. Any simple form will do. We will indicate the following: them was nominal.

We planted the seed in drills with a corn planter, with proper plates for such small

On account of the rapid growth of the weeds, the cultivation was much more costly than it otherwise would have been. We were obliged to hoe often, and plow with single and double cultivators several times before the

crop was laid aside.

The canes matured very slowly. So slowly, indeed, that the different stages of growth could not be divided with any accuracy, and the development was very uneven. Some of the canes were ripe before others had reached

the stage of the hardening dough.

The average time of maturing of the two varieties this year was:

Early Amber, planted early in the season 140 days; planted late in the season, 115 days. Early Orange, planted early in the season, 177

Last year the Early Amber matured in 100 days, and Early Orange in 125 days.

We began harvesting September 21, and

finished on the 17th, of November. Owing to for sugar.

The method of manufacture was as fol-

Most of the cane was stripped and topped together, and talk over their successes and failures, and the causes thereof.

If hundreds and thousands of such organizations were formed, even the present a loss in both quantity and quality of sugar

The cane was unloaded directly from the them would be largely benefitted, and pursue their calling more intelligently in compensate for uneven feeding. The refuse from this mill was carried by an intervening carrier to a second mill of the same dimension, but supplied with rubber springs.

The crushed canes, while passing between these mills, were saturated with hot water, and, subsequently, passing through the second

The mills and their gearing rested upon a substantial foundation, and securely fastened to it by huge bolts running through and fast ening underneath the foundation. The mills

were driven by a 90-horse power engine, The juice, as it left the mills, ran into a small tank underneath and between the two, where a pump propelled by the gearing of the mills lifted it into the uppermost of two large juice cause the scum will rise in an open one; tanks in the top of a three story building, where all the machinery necessary for the defecator, because the scum precipitates or settles in a closed defecator, because the scum precipitates or settles in a closed defecator. A Member—Now, how do you clean the sediting this Convention, I have selected as my subject, "The Work Done, the Methods Pursued, and the Results Obtained by the Champaign Sugar Company this year in the Manufacture of Sugar from Sorghum?"

Here the juice was carried by a 2½-inch iron pipe to the defecators, four of which hold 661 gallons each, and the remainder 1365 gallons. Here the juice was carried by a 2½-inch iron pipe to the defecators, four of which hold 661 gallons each, and the remainder 1365 gallons. Here the juice was carried by a 2½-inch iron pipe to the defecator, and make it ready for another batch?

Prof. Weber—I stated that there is an open. Here the juice was carefully neutralized with for drawing off; the sediment; the bottom valve county of Southern Missouri, and may be lime, then heated by steam passing through copper coils at the bottom of the defecators to the boiling point, then skimmed and allowed indice. We let that settle a second time in a very limit to the copper coils at the bottom of the defecators to the boiling point, then skimmed and allowed indice. We let that settle a second time in a very limit to the copper coils at the bottom of the defecators to the boiling point, then skimmed and allowed in the boiling point, then skimmed and allowed in the bottom of the defecators to the bottom of the defecators to the boiling point, then skimmed and allowed in the bottom of the defecators to the boiling point, then skimmed and allowed in the boiling point, then skimmed in the boiling point in the boiling point, then skimmed in the boiling point in the bo to settle about a half an hour. From the defe-cators, the clarified juice was drained off through a two-inch iron pipe, to within four inches of the bottom, to either of the two evaporators, eight feet in diameter and three feet deep. These evaporators were supplied with double copper coils, for the entrance of steam. Here the clarified juice was evaporated to 25 deg. Beaume. From the evaporator the juice was drawn off into settling tanks, where, after settling, the clear liquid was run into a reservoir. From the reservoir the semi sirup was filtered through bone-black. The filters for this purpose being two feet in diameter and twelve feet long. The filtered syrup was next pumped into a tank underneath the vacuum pan, situated in the center of the building and nineteen feet above the first floor. From this tank the syrup was drawn into the vacuum nan and there evaporated to the consistence of mush-sugar. The mush-sugar was run into crystallizing-wagons, to allow a further cryst-alization. From these wagons the sugar was dumped or spaded into a mixer, where the melado being thoroughly mixed entered the centrifugal of the Weston pattern, three feet

With this plant the company have manufact

his cause.

A Member—Would the price de deal on the density of the luice? ras warmed to 100° C., and then swung out; the result was 56 lbs. of dry sugar. The same amount of melado, from the same cane, was swung out in the usual way, and the result luice

the proper temperature, the sugar product would have amounted to 114,462 lbs. This would have made the yield of 615.7 lbs. per percentage?

acre.
As before stated this |season was a very unfavorable one for sorghum, and in justice to the industry I have made the following calcu-

An average of the analysis of fourteen var ieties of cane at maturity, last year gave 12.20 per cent. cane sugar; while the average of the analyses of six varieties this year, under like circumstances, gave 9.24 per cent. cane sugar. From this it will be seen that, all other things being equal, the yield of sugar this year would, in ordinary seasons, be increased one-third, or the yield per acre would be 820 lbs., or 88 lbs. per ton; and this statement is made upon the basis of 91% tons of stripped and topped cane

The best result obtained by the company this year was upon a plot of 12½ acres of orange cane, grown by Mr. John G. Clark. The analysis at the time of working showed: 10.17 per cent. cane sugar, 2.48 per cent. grape sugar, and a specific gravity of 1,060.

The yield per acre was 12% tons. This product yielded 9,600 lbs. sugar, and 1,450 gallons of molasses; yield of sugar per

acre, 768 lbs; gallons of molasses per acre,

116. Value of product: S16 00 Sugar 9,600 lbs., @ 8½ c. \$816 00 Molasses 1,450 gais., @ 40 c. \$80 00 Total, \$1,396 00

The cost of the cane, and expense of manu-

facture, was 9653.43.

Profits, 5742.67. Profit per acre, 558.46.

Mr. Gibbs, of Chicago—I think it would be a matter of interest to the Convention if Prof.

Scovell, or Prof. Weber, would state how well satisfied the company, which is made up of business men of Champaign, Ills., are with the experiment-whether they are sufficiently encouraged to put any more money in the

seen by the newspapers, have taken out pa-pers for increasing the stock to \$50,000. They propose to go on with it on a large scale, and plant one thousand acres of cane next year Every member of the company has increased his stock, and everyone is satisfied, and more

than satisfied.

A Member—Did I understand Prof. Weber to say that at the Champaign works they used one closed defecator, and that the others were open?

Prof. Weber-Yes, sir.

make it ready for another batch?

Prof. Weber—I stated that there is an opening in the bottom of the defecator that is used us about Howell county, as the boss

large settling tank.

time.
A Member—What is the size of your defeca.

snould say it would; to reduce it to a semi-sirup and then ship it. The only difficulty is that proper apparatus must be used, and some one make it. I should think it better to have several farmers club, together, and

swing out in the usual way, and the result was 38 lbs. of sugar, or a loss of 18 lbs. of sugar, or a loss of 18 lbs. of sugar, of Illinois—It seems to me, if the large establishments could induce farmers to raise it, it would be the best way. But periment. know the highest amount that Prof. Scovel-

percentage?

Prof. Scovell—The profits on this 121/2 acres were \$59.56 per acre; everything in this instance was good, and we could have afforded to

the result. A Member from Wisconsin-I wish to state that I paid last year, in order to get cane raised, \$2.50 per ton for stripped cane, and twenty-five cents per ton more for each degree above 7; had it tested from 7 to 10 degree

If a test of 10 degrees, cost \$3.25 a ton, and of 7 degrees cost \$2.50, which was the cheapest?

Prof. Scovell—Without calculating, I should say the 10 degrees Beaume.

Prof. Scorell—No, sir; it was not.

Mr. Wilson—Theu, do they pay for the seed per ton, the same as for the cane?

Prof. Weber—They get the seed for nothing.

Mr. Gibbs—The labor of stripping and saving the seed is a pretty important item in this sorghum question. Perhaps Prof. Scovell can throw a little light on it by describing a ma

chine that some of his students got up.

Prof. Scorell—1 meant to have mentioned that. It was a machine for topping and strip ping the cane at the same time. The cane being cut and brought to the mill. The machine was set at right angels with the cane carrier, and the cane was thrown upon an apron. As and the cane was thrown upon an apron. As the cane was carried towards the cane carrier a rubber belt with teeth on came around and stripped the leaves, and, at the same time, the cane was held by an endless chain. After the leaves were taken off, it went through on the other side of this rubber belt and there was a large circular knife that cut the top off. The trouble with the one we had was that it didn't feed fast enough, but, I have no doubt, it will be improved next year.

Agricultural.

Agriculture in Shannon County, Mo. 1

you about agricultural matters here, of This sediment runs out of itself; it is not so stiff that it will not run.

We had a water pipe connected with the defecator, and we let the water run in, but I needence almost if not more so than should not think it necessary to do this every pendence almost if not more so, than cotton is 100 miles south of us in Arkan-A Member—What is the size of your defeca.

tor?

Pref. Weber—Our defecator was a boiler six fact very well considering the way we feet high and two feet in diameter. I will say it was merely constructed for experiment, and would not be the size for working in large works; it should be eight feet high and four feet in diameter. works; it should be eight feet high and four feet in diameter.

Mr. Wilson, of Iowa--I find an idea prevailing among farmers that they can use small pans and mills, and reduce the juice to a certain consistency, and ship to manufacturers; would that be practicable?

Pref. Scorell—Under certain circumstances | Pref. Scorell—Under certain circumstances | Lebould say it would; to reduce it to a semi-stockmen esteem rve pasture very highly stockmen esteem rye pasture very highly and then ship it. The only difficulty is that proper apparatus must be used, and some one make it. I should think it better to have several farmers club together, and plant enough to have the steam works. You can work with steam so much handier; you can regulate the heat, and when you have enough can turn it off.

The only way I know of to try it would be by the polarization. If it polarizes all right it would be all right; and if it didn't you couldn't make sugar of it; it makes no difference whether it is made by a farmer or by an expert.

I think, for a few years at least, we shall have to be very careful to get some people educated to carefully manage the juice.

A Member—Where can they get that education?

Prof. Scovell—We paid for the 12½-acre piece, bought of Mr. Clark, \$2.50 a ton stripped and delivered. We could afford to pay that.

A Member—Would the price depend a good deal on the density of the juice?

Prof. Scovell—Yes, I should say it woulds probably the best way to buy it would be on the specific gravity of the juice—density of the juice—density of the juice—density of the several grafileman here who have lived less will be sown next year I fear. Several gentleman here who have lived in the older States declare they never have had such meadows as they have here. Potatoes both sweet and Irish did wonderfully well and sold readily for 50 cents per bushel. Many were hauled to the Kansas City, Springfield and Memphis Railway now being constructed. By the way, too, the cars are at Cobal, Texas country, only 25 miles from us. If the Cairo branch of that road is built it the Cairo branch of that road is built it will be less than 12 miles from us. Then we shall raise corn, wheat, oats, rye, yegetables and fruits for the market pay more than \$2.50. At the same time, Mr. Clark was very well satisfied.

The President—Did Mr. Clark retain the seed.

Pref. Scovell—I think not.

Pref. Weber—The company got the seed.

A Member—As there seems to be some question whether or not farmers will go into this iness this year for me and I paid him \$1.75 with the leaves on and tops removed. He raised ten or twelve acres, and next year proposes to put in thirty acres. He had a very indifferent stand this year, more weeds than cane, seemingly. I was very well satisfied myself with the result.

Vegetables and fruits for the market because we shall find it pays to do so. It is queer what a help that "pay" is to any country or enterprise. We have had two little snows, each of which thermometer has been down to zero once only. So you see we are farther once wheve acres, and next year proposes to put in thirty acres. He had a very indifferent stand this year, more weeds than cane, seemingly. I was very well satisfied myself with the result.

Jan. 9th, 1882.

AGRICULTURE. Never since our remembrance has a sound, honest agriculture presented a more promising aspect to the New England farmer than it presents to-day. The early agriculture of New England, like the agriculture of the new West at the present time, was not an honest agricul-ture. It was rather a robbery of the soil, ay the 10 degrees Beaume.

Mr. Wilson—The question arises, was the seed counted in?

It was father a was father a was father as a borrowing of wealth from sons and grandsons yet unborn.

This, from the New England Farmer, contains food for thought and it will do the farmers of the "New West" no harm Prof. Scorell—I think the company gets the seed gratis, after buying the cane. Do you know how that is Prof. Weber?

the farmers of the "New West" no harm to meditate upon it. "The early agriculture of New England was not an honculture of New England was not an hon-est agriculture," why? Because it took from the soil from year to year, yea, and for a continuous series of years, that for which it gave no compensation. Because the farmer, whilst living on the interest, stole the principal, the heritage of his children and his children's children for

generations. He made his crops from year to year. and harvested and sold them and lived off the produce, putting the money into houses and lands, stocks and bonds and other side issues, until he had dried up the fountains of the earth and she could respond no longer.

It was not an honest agriculture, and it was like that of the new West at the present time. How many hundreds of thousands of acres of corn and wheat are raised in the West year after year with out a thought on the part of the owner of returning to the soil anything in the shape of compensation? But it is evident that this cannot continue to all time; a period must come, and will, when the agriculturist will have to pay the pen-

alty for his transgression. Thousands of tons of the very best manure are annually allowed to go to waste without a thought. It is one of the crying sins of our day, and as in the days of the great law-giver, "I will visit the sins of the fathers upon the children even to the third and the fourth generation," so is it now, and this is the heritage of our children.

But we may come nearer home. Man can violate no law without himself suffering thereby; hence the well tilled and well manured soil of the best farmers yield an abundance and to spare, whilst the shiftless and the thriftless have to live on the husks.

The meadows are hard now with the kindly frost, and the wagon wheels will not plow or injure them. Now, then, is the time to gather and spread all the manure

The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, Summerville, Texas county, Mo., to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

R. W. Gentry's Sales

COL. COLMAN: -- I have at last entirely recovered my health. My sheep are all in splendid condition except my lambs. These are not doing as well as usual. My sales for the past season would have been larger had my health been good. They are as follows:

To Robert King, Saline Co., one ram \$50 00; to F. C. Hayman, Pettis Co., one ram \$100 00; to George Shively, Pettis Co., three rams \$140 00, 56 ewes, \$250 00; to J. E. Scott, Pettis Co., one ram \$75 00; to G. R. Hawk, Illinois, one ram \$35 00; to W. H. Parks, Texas, three rams \$150 00; to J. R. Prophit, Texas, one ram \$100 00; to A. McArthur, Cooper Co., one ram, \$6000; to Henry Jones, Pettis Co., two rams, \$100; Major Gentry, Pettis Co., two rams, \$7500; Wm. M. Gentry, Pettis Co., two rams, \$100 00; to Mrs. Reuben Gentry, one rams, \$50 00; David Thompson, Pettis Co., one ram \$25 00; to parties in the Pan Handle of Texas, 100 rams, \$2,500 00; to parties in the Pan Handle of Texas, 100 rams, \$2,500 00; to parties in the Pan Handle of Texas, 100 rams, \$2,500 00; to parties in the Pan Handle of Texas, 100 rams, \$2,500 00; to parties in the Pan Handle of Texas, 100 rams, \$2,500 00; to parties in the Pan How often that scene comes back to me—the vast gloomy forest, and the litele ereature, with her sore foot and her heart crying for her babies, limping and creeping about in the wild canyons all through the dark hours, finding and gathering in the lost sheep. I wonder if any preacher of the gospel ever searched for land with a dry eye in the house."

How often that scene comes back to me—the vast gloomy forest, and the litele ereature, with her sore foot and her heart crying for her babies, limping and creeping about in the wild canyons all through the dark hours, finding and gathering in the lost sheep. I wonder if any preacher of the gospel ever searched for land with a dry eye in the house."

How often that scene comes back to me—the vast gloomy forest, and the litele ereature, with her sore foot and her heart crying for her babies, limping and creeping about in the wild canyons all through the dark hours, sinding and graphering in the lost sheep. I wonder if any preacher of the gospel ever searched for land with a dry eye in the house."

How often that scene comes back to me—the vast gloomy forest, and the literature, with her sore foot and her heart crying for her babies, limping and creeping about in the wild canyons all through the dark hours, sinding and creeping about in the wild canyons all through the dark hours, sinding and creeping about in the wild canyons all through the dark hours in the wild canyons and the literature, with her sore foot and her heart crying for her babies had calls from Texas for \$20,000 worth of ewes, which I could not supply. I have now an order for two carloads of ewes, which I shall endeavor to fill. My stock rams, I think, are quite superior as the following will show: "Conqueror, No, 504," has a four inch staple of very fine wool, and clipped second fleece, 281-4 lbs; "Hercules Jr., No, 165," Grandsire, Burwell's Bismark, g. g. g. g. dam. Brights Bismark, g. g. g. g. dam, one of Hammonds Queen ewes, clipped first fleece, 161-4 lbs; "Missouri's Best," No. 46," an extra large ram, clipped, second fleece 31 1-4 lbs., third fleece, 33 lbs., and scoured 10 lbs. and 12 ounces-the heav

My sheep and my farm of 1100 acres, together with my duties as Secretary of the State Board of Agriculture and as State Statistical Agent of the department of Agriculture at Washington, keep me muite busy.

I can say truthfully that my advertisement in the RURAL WORLD brought me letters from half a dozen States, and sold more sheep for me than all the rest of my advertising.

Yours truly R. W. GENTRY.

Sedalia, Mo.

Castrating Lambs.

Early in the year I saw a statement in the Rural World, as near as I remem the RURAL WORLD, as near as I remember, that a good way to castrate lambs was, when they were a week or so old, to cut the scrotum and testicles off at once close to the body. The sheep would then be smoother to shear, etc. I wish to know authoritatively if that is good practice. If not please state through the RURAL a safe way as to age, after treatment, etc. I am a beginner in the sheep business and cannot afford mistakes.

JOSEPH ANTHONY

JOSEPH ANTHONY. Whiteside Co., Ills., Nov. 19th, '82.

REMARKS.—Lambs should be castrated as soon as strong enough to bear the operation. The weather should be favorable, at least pleasant. The better way is to have an attendant hold the lamb in his arms with the lamb's back against his breast and hold a fore foot and a hind foot in each hand. The operator should cut off say one-third to one half of the sack with any sharp knife. The testicles will be easily pulled out with the thumb and fingers. Some English shepherds contend that they must be pulled out by the operators teeth. It is a silly idea if not a dirty one, both we think. If the lamb is a few weeks old cut the side of the testicle a little so the membranes surrounding may be released. It is the surrounding may be released. It is the testicle and the result of such labor and pains the first of the surrounding may be released. It is the testicle and the result of such labor and pains the first of the surrounding may be released. It is the testicle and the result of such labor and pains the first of the surrounding may be released. It is the testicle and the result of such labor and pains the first of the surrounding may be released. It is the testicle and the result of such labor and pains the testicle and the result of such labor and pains the first of the surrounding may be released. It is the testicle and the result of such labor and pains the first of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker by wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wention in the wention is better than a pound of cure. Sheriff of Johnson county, Mo., in No-sker wentio eles will be easily pulled out with the whole thing off smooth the testacles will be wholly or in part unharmed, not eastrated at all.

Sheep Register-Losing Lambs.

FRIEND COLMAN:—There are parties in different parts of the State, advertising to sell Registered Merino Sheep. How can I decide when I am getting sheep that are Registered?

How is the register managed? By whom, and when is it reported?

Do they name and register each individual sheep, as they do cattle, and what are the charges for registering? My old

are the charges for registering? My old sheep are doing well; but my lambs are not doing well; have been loosing them since last July; have lost nearly fifty per cent of them, and they continue to die.

Carrollton, Mo., Jan. 15, 1883. D.

REMARKS :- Sheep registers are managed the same as the cattle and horse registers, the two latter are described by name and markings, the former by numbers fastened to the ear. In all cases, however, you have the breeders statement only as a guarantee of good faith. Albert Chapman, Middlebury, Vermont, is the secretary of the Vermont Registry Association. What is the matter with your lambs? Why not describe their condition and surroundings, as well as warranted. the symptoms? If we can not, possibly some of our readers may help you .- ED. RURAL WORLD.

Shepherd Dogs.

The best of these dogs are worth \$200, or even more. One herder whom we met at Cold Spring ranch showed us a very Sheep skins with wool on can be cured by this process: Take a teaspoonful of She had at that time four young pups. The night we arrived we visited his camp and were greatly interested in the little mother and her nursing babies. Amidst those wild, vast mountains this little nest of motherly devotion and baby trust was very beautiful. While we were exclaiming, the assistant herder came to say that

here were more than twenty sheep missing. Two male dogs, both larger than little mother, were standing about with their hands in their breeches pockets doing nothing. But the herder said neither Tom nor Dick could find them; Flora must go. It was urged by the as-sistant that her foot was sore, she had been hard at work all day, was nearly worn out and must suckle her little ones. The boss insisted that she must go. The sun was setting. There was no time to lose. Flora was called and told to hunt for the lost sheep, while her master pointed to a great forest through the edge of

ed to a great forest through the edge of which they had passed on their way up. She raised her head but seemed very loth to leave her babies. The boss called sharply to her. She rose, looking tired and low-spirited, with head and tail down, and trotted off toward the forest. I said. "That is too bad." "Oh, she'll be right back. She's lightning on stray sheep." The next morning I went over to learn whether Flora found the strays. While we were speaking the sheep were returning, driven by the little dog, who did not raise her head or wag her tail even when spoken to, but crawled to her little ones and lay down by them, offering the little empty breasts. She had ing the little empty breasts. She had been out all night, and while her hungry babies were tugging away, fell asleep. I have never seen anything so touching. So far as I was concerned, "there was not

Dio Lewis.

Rules for Sheep Keepers.

1. Keep sheep dry under foot with ter. This is even more necessary than ofing them. Never let them stand in mud or water.

alum with her salt.

6. Let no hogs eat with the sheep in the spring, by any means.
7. Give the lambs a little mill feed in time of weaning. 8. Never frighten sheep if possible to

Sow rye for weak ones in cold

weather, if you can.

10. Separate all weak, thin or sick from those strong in the fall, and give them special care.

11. If any sheep is hurt, catch it at once and wash the wound, and if it is fix that any sheep is the control of the control of

fly-time, apply spirits of turpentine daily, and always wash with something healing. If a limb is broken, bind it with splinters tightly, loosening as the limb

12. Keep a number of good bells on the sheep.
13. Never let sheep spoil wool with

chaff or burs.

chaff or burs.

14. Cut tag-locks in early spring.

15. For scours give pulverized alum in wheat bran; prevent by taking great care in changing dry for green feed.

16. If one is lame examine the foot,

clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoofs if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water. 17. Shear at once any sheep commencing to shed its wool, unless the weather

is too severe, and shave carefully the pelt of any that die. 18. Have at least one good work by you

Taking Good Care of Sheep.

make them the wonder of us all. Each year shows progress, and the limit is not reached yet. The sheep is a woolgrowing machine, and the better it is run, the better work it will do. The same is true of the mutton part of sheep-raising. If it grows and fattens every day, it will be larger at the end of the year than if it was pinched, starved, cold and not fed half the time; so of the fleece. The careless handler has no faith in the results of good management, and is any condistricts. results of good management, and is apt to think his neighbor's fine sheep is the result of luck. But luck will be beaten

by good management every time.

At a recent sale of 1,200 sheep in England the average price received was \$140, which is said to be the best average on record for so large a number.

Oregon produces 2,000,000 pounds less wool this year than last, a fall-off of twenty per cent, while the quality is said to be inferior, being heavy and not bright. Prices weakened somewhat for this reason, and twenty-five per cent. of the clip is still unsold.

Australia presents the strange anomaly of choice breeding rams selling at \$1,000 to \$2,000 per head, while mutton is worth 21-2 to 3c per pound. There is evidently a wider gap over there between the appreciation of wool and that of mutton than would seem to be reasonable or warranted.

Quite a number of Californians are quite a number of Californians are prospecting for sheep ranches with a view to moving to Texas next year. With the completion of the Southern Pacific Railroad we may look for a heavy emigration from the west and the steady tide of people from the east should make every stockman secure land at once.

Sheep skins with wool on can be cured

woolen goods. You can get the analine dyes of any desired color at the drug store, with directions for using.

J. Greenlee, an old, experienced sheep man, says he had 25 head of very fine ewes with scab. He prepared a dip of very strong brine and dipped once and effected a perfect cure. Use all the salt the water will dissolve. As this is a new cure for scab and very cheap, we would like for others to try it and report. If the brine will cure the scab and not injure the wool our fortune is made, at least our wool growers can afford to spend a little more money.

Texas flockmasters are subjects for congratulation in that the sheep are getting through the winter in such good shape. This may to a great extent be accounted for by the fact that as a general thing, sheep are being better cared for in Texas this winter than ever before. True, it is hardly time to whistle yet, but the reports "sheep doing well" that we get from every quarter causes us to feel that we may with safety "prepare to pucker." —Texas Wool Journal.

It is well suggested that keeping stock the step of the st dainty animal, and avoids mud and filth, whenever possible; and no animal more quickly responds to the care which pro-vides it appropriate food and shelter from the blasts and storms of winter.

In England round prices are paid for the use of Shropshire rams for a year. For the services of the ram Little Lord through the dark hours, inding and garnering in the lost sheep. I wonder if any preacher of the gospel ever searched for lost sheep under circumstances so hard and with such painful sacrifices? But then, we must not expect so much of men. It is the dog that stands for fidelity and sacrifice. The best part of man is the dog that is in him.

DIO LEWIS.

The close housing of sheep is about in order, and many shepherds, who are careful not to expose their flocks to the rain and snow are doing something which is perhaps worse, by letting the manure accumulate in the houses. Cleanliness is an essential element in the management, and keep them until December following, when they may be turned out.

3. Count every day.

4. Begin graining with the greatest care, and use small quantities at first.

5. If a ewe looses her lamb, milk her daily for a few days, and mix a little alum with her salt.

Wool growers, of all business men, are is an essential element in the manage

Wool growers, of all business men, are most frequently called upon to go to the bottom of things. To illustrate what we mean: a correspondent wrote that in 1881 he used 20 rams to 1,000 ewes, or in-that proportion and got less than 600 lambs, although his rams and ewes were apparently in fine condition. We asked lambs, although his rams and ewes were apparently in fine condition. We asked him to state the ages of his sheep, and he replied by saying that they were all yearlings past, when turned together. With this information in our possession, we had little hesitancy in saying that he didn't use rams enough. A yearling ram may run with 30 ewes, but ought not to be expected to serve more. Then, too, while 10 per cent of 1,000 full grown ewes may be relied on to take the ram within the thirty days during which the within the thirty days during which the ram is ordinarily allowed to remain in the flock in Texas, a much smaller per cent can be relied on when the ewes are all but yearlings past. We predict that the lambing season of 1883 will show up better for our correspondent than that of 1882, if he has during the past bucking season used the same rams with the same ewes.

The Pig Pen.

In our breeders' directory will be found the card of Russell & Akers breeders of Poland-China hogs, Warrensburg, Mo. Mr. Russell was elected testicle you are after. By cutting the make them the wonder of us all. Each try. They are now booking orders for

Cause of Disease Among Hogs.

When hogs are fed almost exclusively with corn or corn meal, their blood be-comes overloaded with carbonaceus ex-eretory matter, at a more rapid rate than happens with cows that are supplied with less oily feed. And hogs in the great corn districts where hog cholera chiefly prevails, are so fed in nearly all cases. From huddling together in crowds, hogs, in contact with one another inci-dentally breathe much of the expired

dentally breathe much of the expired breath, with its containing carbonic acid, and other poison. In this way, many hogs together become affected with blood poison, at the same time, and in the same herd. So the blood of a whole herd of hogs may thus become loaded with an excess of excretory matter; for, though not tied up, the overfat hogs on very many leading corn farms, are inactive, breathing but little during three-fourths to nine-tenths of their lives, after they are ten weeks old. From the carbonaceous quality of their food, their inactive habits, and their inhaling already poisoned air, the blood of the hogs becomes over-charged with poison, and too defioned air, the blood of the hogs becomes over-charged with poison, and too defi-cient in oxygen to form healthy growth, or to renew even the small extent of liv-ing muscle which remains from the much-reduced exercise.

much-reduced exercise.

There are peculiarities in the bodily condition of hogs that account for their intestines being much more affected than their lungs by the fever of hog cholera; while the lungs appear less injured than those of lung diseased cows or rather cattle. Over-fat hogs have a wall of fat extending around their bowels and surrounding the entire alimentary canal. Within this wall of fat much heat is closely imprisoned, as it were.

Huddling together in crowds hogs share their skin heat to a great extent; this position also intensifying the inter-

in swine affected with cholera also explains the lacerated condition, and sloughing or detachment of the epithelial lining of the intestines in some cases of hog

The blood of affected hogs becoming very poisonous from the excess of excre-tory matter retained in the bacteria appear and begin to multiply in number. But why do bacteria multiply and grow in poisoned blood while parasites feed on sound or unpoisoned blood? The consound or unpoisoned blood? The consistent answer is: Because the bacteria are scavenger organisms, whose mission and function is to organize blood poison—and to grow and multiply by organizing poisoned blood material. The parasite feeds on sound blood, the scavenger

bacteria organize poisoned blood. Such is the evident difference and distinction between the two and what each feeds and grows with. [-Clarke's Cattle Problems

Cheap Meat. There is nothing that is in greater demand to-day than cheap meat, especially

cheap beef. Cheap bread is within the

reach of all, with such a magnificent cereal harvest as we had for the past year. The price of beef has already fallen three to four dollars in the hundred , consequence of the sending of dressed beef from Chicago to the eastern markets. The business promises to take on large proportions, and that very soon. It appears that certain Chicago parties, with abundant capital began to send dressed beef to New York, which had been slaughtered at Chicago, and for which their selling agents in New York asked as much lower prices than york asked for the beef that was slaugh-tered in New York. The experiment proved so successful that the price began

to fall at once. In fact the Chicago ven-ture made the market price.

A representative of the Chicago firm, on being interviewed, stated that his firm claimed to sell at the market merely the fact that it makes the price itself. Two other firms are about to begin operations in New York on the same basis, altogether representing a capital of ten million dollars. The result, it is expected, will do away entirely with the business of slaughtering cattle at New York, and eventually at the East. Forty dressed cattle can be transported from the West in a single car, against from thirteen to sixteen head of live cattle, and the shrink-are in weight includental to the wear and age in weight incidental to the wear and tear of the live animals on the trip is also saved. The hides, tallow, horns and hoofs are worth more in Chicago than here. The movement means cheaper beef to the consumer, though retailers will contrive to keep up the price as long as they can. We are assured that it will be impossible for men to sell western cattle in New York, and compete with the sellers of beef that has been dressed in Chicago.—Massachusetts Ploughman.

The causes of disease among swine

and the best remedies, are unsolved problems in the estimation of even mul-titudes who have reared hogs for a quarter of a century. But a majority of our people will continue to try experiments. Nearly every man of large experience in fattening this class of stock, who has not a favorite medicine of his own, will try every remedy proposed by any man pro-fessing to be a veterinary surgeon. This is not surprising when we read in many of our papers that during 1878 twentyof our papers that during 1878 twenty-five per cent. of the hog crop of that year was lost by hog cholera. So far as we can learn by careful inquiry, there is at present but little of this disease prevailing. Will the readers, therefore, allow us to give all who either rear or fatten swine a little simple advice? It may not do them or their animals much good, but it will do them no harm, and it may be of great value to their young stock, At all events, the trial will not be expensive. As a postulate, we affirm the trite old aphorism, "An ounce of prevention is better than a pound of cure." Keep your hogs in good, clean fields: field, a good shelter, both from sun and rain. A few rails properly arranged, two or three feet from the ground, covered with a stack of straw or prairie grass, will be an attractive place for the entire drove. In troughs, near by their resting places, two or three times each week, place a composition of salt, soda, red pepper and ginger. To four parts of the first two articles, add one part of the latter. Our common red pepper will do field, a good shelter, both from sun and the first two articles, add one part of the latter. Our common red pepper will do very well; they should, however, be well pulverized, and all the ingredients thoroughly mixed. Most healthy animals will readily devour salt. To obtain it they will also take the alkali and stimulant. The compound will not injure bird, beast, fish or man. It is not offered as a patent remedy, but simply as a preventive of the injurious effects of the foul gases and the pestiferous filh in a preventive of the injurious enects of the foul gases and the pestiferous filth in which hogs have been allowed to wallow. Continue their usual summer feed, whether clover, bran, meal or corn.— Drovers' Journal.

Dr. W. C. Greenfield, of Guthrie, Ky.. has perhaps the largest hog in the world. The hog is one of the big-bone Berkshires, three feet seven inches high, nine feet from the nose to the tip of the tail; measures seven feet around the body just behind the shoulders, and eleven and one-half inches around the log just above. red sentiment is found in Artemas Ward's measures seven feet around the body just behind the shoulders, and eleven and one-half inches around the leg just above the hoof. He is only moderately fat, but very thrifty, and takes on flesh rapidly; weighs 1.200 pounds, and Dr. Greenfield thinks that he will yet take on 300 pounds more of flesh. The Doctor has a sow that weighs 900 pounds.

The number of hogs slaughtered and salted by Chicago packers since November 1 is 689,000, against 860,000 for the corresponding period a year ago. The receipts at the Chicago live stock yards for November were 167,593 cattle, 733,733 hogs, 66,570 sheep and 2,100 horses. As compared with the same month last year, there is an increase of 29,931 cattle, and a decrease of 125,461 hogs.

CHAFF.

Promise-to-pay is the father of bankaptey.

Diamond Dyes will color anything any color, and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10 cents, at all Druggists.

As civilization advances, the necessity

C. C. Blivens, Fairfax, Mo., says: have found Brown's Iron Bitters to be the most palatable and reliable prepara-

Necessities tread on the heels of super-

A sure cure for scratches, Wise's Axle Grease.

"ROUGH ON RATS."-Clears out rat, mice, roaches, flies, ants, bed-bugs, skunks, chipmunks, gophers. 15c. Drug-

Those are the most honorable who are the most useful.

Be graceful if you can; but if you can't be graceful, be true.

It is a dangerous thing to neglect a cough or cold or any difficulty of the throat or lungs. Lose not a moment in getting a bottle of Johnson's Anodyne Liniment. You can rely upon it to cure you. It is also a sure preventive of diphtheria. The man who is always right finds every one else always wrong

The truly wise man should have no eeper of his secret but himself.

The Combination of Ingredients used in making Brown's Bronchial Troches is such as to give the best possible effect with safety. They are widely known as the best remedy for Coughs, Colds, Throat Diseases, and Asthmatic troubles. Price 25 cents a box.

New style in hair: Barber-"How will you have your hair cut, sir?" Man i chair—"In silence."—[Boston Trans cript.

A feminine proposition: Any girl will tell you that gold bangles are warmer than worsted wristlets.—[New Orleans Propurpos

DID SHE DIE?-"No; she lingered and suffered along, pining away all the time for years, the doctors doing her no good; and at last was cured by this Hop Bitters the papers say so much about. Indeed! indeed! how thankful we should be for that medicine.' A party advertises for a servant who

must sleep on the premises. An expoliceman or a private watchman might fill the bill.—[Chicago Herald. A Vermont man distinguished himself by staying at home during the war. Everybody else went to Canada.—[Ham-

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, being highly con-centrated, requires a smaller dose, and is more effective dose for dose, than any other blood medicine. It is the cheapest because the best. Quality and not quan-tity should be considered.

"No, sir," said the passenger to the ship's doctor. "I am not seasick, but I am deucedly disgusted with the motion of the vessel."—[London Fun.

A man who has happened to have a good deal of experience says: "Stand anywhere but four feet to the left of a woman when she hurls an old bottle at a hen."-[Boston Post.

If Mrs. Lydia E. Pinkham has n ly discovered the Elizir Vita, which the ancient Alchemists soughtby so much patient research and persistent experiment, her medicine seems, at least, likely to command an immense sale and universal recording to the force of the said was a second or the said was a second sal popularity in the future. If rapid progress and eminent success furnish any basis for a correct judgment, Mrs. Pink-ham is a most promising competitor for such honorable distinction as the alchemists failed to achieve.

If your dentist is up to the times his bill will have a lithographed cut of the interior of your mouth with the work he has done for you, carefully indicated in red ink.—[Waterbury American.

SNAKES AS LIFE DESTROYERS.—The loss of life in India due to the ravages of venomous snakes is almost incredible. Yet Consumption, which is as wily and fatal as the deadliest Indian reptile, is winding its coils around thousands of people, while the victims are unconscious of its presence. Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" must be used to cleanse the blood of the scrofulous impurities, for tubercular consumption is only a form of scrofulous disease. "Golden Medical Discovery" is a sovereign remedy for all forms of scrofulous disease, or king's-evil, such as tumors, white swellings, fever sores, scrofulous sore-eyes, as well as for other blood and skin diseases. By druggists.

Deserving of pensions: As matters are going in this country just now, we think seriously of obtaining pensions for the chairs of our office, as many of them have lost a leg in the service.—[Lowell Citizen.

First swell: "By Jove, Fred, that is quite the highest collar I've struck yet."
Second swell: "Think so, old man;
Well, I don't mind telling you; it's a
little idea of my own. It's one of the
Guy'nor's cuffs."—[Columbia Spectator.]

OTHER'S MISFORTUNES .- A French wit has said: "We are all strong enough to bear the misfortunes of others." A kind red sentiment is found in Artemas Ward's

"What idiot has carried off my pen?"
exclaimed an Austin lawyer, angrily, during the trial of a case in the District Court. "Colonel, you have got it behind your ear," remarked one of the lawyers.
"Just where I thought it was." [Austin Statesman.

At a recent Salvation Army meeting at Poole, in Dorsetshire, it was announced that a "tea meeting" would be held on the salvate meeting would be salvate meeting at possible to the salvate meeting who has had experience meeting who has had experience and the salvate meeting who has had experience and the salvate meeting at possible to the salvate meeting at possible

At a recent Salvation Army meeting as Poole, in Dorsetshire, it was announced that a "tea meeting" would be held on the following week. A printed circular gave the day and hour of the meeting, and concluded: "Salvation is free, but not the tea .- [Christian at Work.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

HOP BITTERS ARE THE PUREST AND BEST BITTFRS, EVER MADE.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandellon,—the oldest, best, and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most valuable medicines in the world, and contain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used, so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urmary organs, or who require an Apetizer, Tonic and mild stimularity, the properties of the properties of the properties of the properties. No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or aliment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life, Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged trunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; "the Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should be without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

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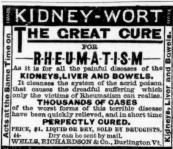
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ACME"



The "ACME" subjects the soil to the action of a Crusher and Leveler, and to the Cutting. Lifting, Turning process of double rows of STEEL COULTERS, the peculiar shape and arrangement of which give immense cutting power. Thus the three operations of crushing lumps, leveling off the ground, and thoroughly pulverizing the soil are performed at one time. The entire absence of Spikes or Spring Teeth avoids pulling up rubbish. Is especially adapted to the inverted sod and hard clay, where other Harrows utterly fails works perfectly on light soil, and is the only Harrowfor Cultivator that cuts over the entire surface of the ground.

Highly commended by scientific and practical Farmers, many of whom pronounce it to be the most valuable recent improvement in farm Machinery, while indicious use of an implement like the "ACME" Pulverizing Harrow Clod Crusher and Leveler, in the "prepar ation of the Soil, before planting, will increase the "yield from Five to Ten bollars per Acre."

PLARY

FAIR PLAY.

If your dealer does not keep the "ACME" for sale, don't let him palm off an inferior tool on you by assuring you that he has something better, but SATISFY YOURSELF by ordering one ON TRIAL. We will send it on trial, and if it does not suit, you may send it back, we puying return freight charges. We don't ask for money or Note until after you have tried it on your over farm. Send for Pamphlet containing Hun-dreds of Testimonials from 44 dif-ferent States and Territories.

NASH & BROTHER, Manufactory and Principal Office, Brauch Office,
HARRISBURG, PA.

X. B.—Pamphlet entitled "THLAGE IS MANURE" will also be sent to parties who name this paper.

THOMAS

HIGHEST PREMIUM

Over all competitors at the great Centennial exhibition.

The best harrow for pulverizing the ground.

The best harrow for preparing the soil for

The best harrow for preparing the soft for grass or other seeds.

The best harrow for eultivating winter wheat in the spring, adding largely to the yield.

The best harrow for cultivating young corn, sorghum or potatoes, as it thoroughly destroys the weeds and does not tear out the

stroys the weeus and does not stroy the plants.

The teeth being made of solid steel are slanting backwards, and thus never clogging, do not tear up corn, cane or potato plants, but destroys all light-rooted weads.

Every farmer should have it. Send for illustrated circular to the manufacturer's southwestern agent, CHAS. E. PRUTY,

Fishing Nets,

FISHING TACKLE. Trammell, Hoop and Bird Nets always on-hand, Send for Price List,

C. & F. CHENOT, No. 324 SOUTH MAIN ST., ST. LOUIS, MO.

JOHNSON'S ANODYNE LINIMENT,

For Internal and External use. Cures neural-gia, Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Sore Lungs, Bleeding at the Lungs, Chronic Hoarseness, Hacking Cough, Whoop-ing Coog., Chronic Rheumatism, Chronic Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, Kidney Troubles, Diseases of the Spine and Lame Back. Send for pamphlet. 1. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston, Mass.

\$2255A MONTH—AGENTS WANTED -90 best free. Address Jay Bronson, Detroit, Mich

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A Permanent Garden.

that need not be disturbed; one sowing that need not be disturbed; one sowing a fortune.

Bronson (Fla.) Enterprise: Dr. J. M.
Bronson (Fla.) Enterprise: Dr. J. M. In this we can have a variety of plants

tained so easily, and is so useful coming in, as it does very early in the spring, at a time when there is generally a dearth of anything in the vegetable line. It is better to obtain one year old plants to start with, but as they rather need experience than seed, we give a plan where in a little longer time a good, permanent na a little longer time a good, permanent bed can be made, usually a five cent package of seed will give you all the plants you want for a common family garden. The land should be as rich as possible, no danger of its being too rich; dig it deep as early in the spring as the ground can be well worked—pulverize and rake until the bed is as fine as possi-ble; lay off in drills one foot apart, make the drills rather shallow as the seed does not require much covering. If you are economical, and want to make as much as possible out of the bed, have a supply as possible out of the bed, have a supply of radish seed on hand at the same time and when you sow the asparagus seed—sow your radish seed in the same drill. Do not sow either too thick as the plants should have plenty of room to make a good, strong growth the first year as a good start is very much to be desired in starting an asparagus bed. Keep clean of weeds as the asparagus seed is rather slow in germinating. You will find the radishes a help in showing you the rows or drills, and help you to keep them clean until the asparagus plants make a showing—they come up so very small, that unless the bed is kept clean from the start, it will be quite a task to hoe the small plants, if the bed is almake a showing—they come up so very small, that unless the bed is kept clean from the start, it will be quite a task to hoe the small plants, if the bed is al-

small, that unless the bed is kept clean from the start, it will be quite a task to hoe the small plants, if the bed is allowed to get full with weeds; all that is necessary during the summer is to keep the bed free from weeds.

In the fall, after the tops die, cut them off close to the ground and prepare your permanent bed; spade up as deep as possible and apply a heavy dressing of well rotted stable manure; be liberal in this respect. Asparagus demands a rich oil, and to obtain large stalks you must manure liberally. It is not necessary to dig deep trenches, or apply the manure very deep; the roots run latterally, and as there are a great many of them, they require considerable room to supply these wants. Lay off drills one to two feet apart, and if you have plenty of ground three feet is better; then set your plants one foot apart in the drills well pressing the dirty of ground three feet is better; then set your plants one foot apart in the mext fall. You cannot expect much from the bed the first spring, but if you have it apply a good dressing of stable manure, this will act as a mulch during the winter, and can be forked in the next fall. You cannot expect much from the bed the first spring, but if you have it apply a good dressing of stable manure and the roots, then if you have it apply a good dressing of stable manure to act as a mulch, and to be forked in again the next fall, the second spring you may cut freely from the stalks and if your bed is large enough will have the effect of causing but and provide new leaders to take the place of the old ones. Rampant growing vines should be cut back to two or three buds. The soil in which grapes are grown should be cut back to two or three buds. The soil in which grapes are grown should be cut back to two or three buds. The soil in which grapes are grown should be reproved to the first spring, but if you have it apply a good dressing of stable manure, this will act as a mulch before, and then apply another coating of manure to act as a mulch. And to be forke spring you may cut freely from the stalks and if your bed is large enough will have all you want. Do not cut too late. Whenever other vegetables come in the Asparagus bed should be left, to make a good court, in the part year. growth in the next year.

Next we will have something to say on

other permanent plants.
N. J. SHEPHERD,
Eldorn, Miller Co., Mo.

Home-Made Fertilizers.

The following suggestions from the Commissioner of Agriculture from Tennessee are worthy of consideration: "A great many bones are wasted on every farm that make valuable manure, and are easily prepared for use. Let a barrel be devoted to the bones, and whenever a bone is thrown into it, cover it up with unleached ashes. Let the barrel stand in the weather, and in a few months the bones will be so friable that they may be easily broken and converted into an unstable. How Much Land to Own.

How Much Land to Own.

Everyone has got to settle for himself this Kansas soll is so poor as to hasten brought at any of the agricultural stores. Or, if he cannot wait for this slow process, they are easily burned and crushed. In making soap, much fine phosphate of lime is thrown out, in the shape of half-eaten bones and in lye. Soapsuds are also a fine addition to the manure of compost heaps. In these are found not only the alkalies of soda and potash, but also much nitrogenous matter in the shape of grease. All these assist in enriching our heap. No farm yard is without the richest guano. It is true the guano of the shops is from sea-birds, whose food is fish, but the guano of the chicken-house is exceedingly valuable and well worths awing. Mixing it with soil or ashes and sowing over a garden plat rather thinly—for it is very rich—lits effects are seen to the row. However, the dung of fowls, and especially of pigeons, is best applied in the form of solution. It is not apt to burnup the plant in this manner. One part of manure to 10 parts of water will make a fine wash for vines or for fruit trees; it is unexcelled. Another addition to the heap is skins, carrion, either of an interest of crops that can readily be sold, and be a help is skins, carrion, either of an interest of crops that can readily be sold, and be a believer in the value of a small farm horizon, in fact every kind of animal substance that may come within reach that is worthless."

How Much Land to Own.

Everyone has got to settle for himself the question of how many acres he can the strang after the extraordinary manner claimed? This is the only 25 per claimed? This is the only 12 per claimed? This is the feature profitable part of grease. All these assist in enriching our benefit on the sale profit of the say is the form and the text and the crop and the restraordinary manner claimed? This stance that may come within reach that is worthless."

Successful Peach Orchard.

N. F. Murray, of Elm Grove, Mo., stated to the Horticultural Society of the State his experience in peach-growing. Twelve years ago he planted 500 trees of the leading standard varieties. The orchard was cultivated three years with corn and potatoes. Afterwards the ground was kept cultivated with no annual crop. The only mamne was the moderate application of wood ashes. The total amount already received from the orchard is \$2,150, besides a few hundred dollars worth consumed by the family and friends. This is over fifty dollars from each acre for every year since planting. The land cost fifty dollars in the trees fifty; plowing and planting seven dollars; cost of cultivation, above home consumption, forty-three dollars. Mole cost, \$150. This sum added to componed interest at 10 per cent. on cost and expense of gathering, boxing, selling, etc., left a net profit of \$1.088. The locality is in Holt county, on the main ridge be tween the Nodaway and Missouri rivers.

Profit in Orange Culture.

Tampa (Fla.) Tribune: Col. W. T. Haskins has this season picked from the trees on his lot in town 13,000 oranges. The lot is but 105 feet square, and there is a house on it 82x32 feet. This is the way Tampa's "barren sand bed" produces. Ten acres in such trees would be Ten acres in such trees would be

and where a reasonable amount of pain's is taken, will oftimes last a life time.

Among the first and best of these is a good asparagus bed; this should be in every family garden for it can be obtained so easily, and is so useful coming.

Protecting Trees from Borers.

Let the earth be drawn away, to the depth of two inches, from about the tree; and having dug out or otherwise killed those already in the tree, strong, heavy paper—hardware paper made of tarred rope is the best—a foot high, held there by good twine, then replace the earth.

It would be well to wash the tree just before putting the paper about it, with a strong lye, soft soap, or a solution of two pounds of potash to a pailful of water. We can see in the use of the paper here spoken of the means of keeping the apple tree borer off from the field of his most successful operations. It is a preventive, and in prevention in such matters ventive, and in prevention in such matters an ounce is far better than a pound of cure. It has the merit of cheapness, sim-plicity, and ease of application. A little thoughtful attention once a year will se-cure your trees from one of the worst enemies.

be given to the other parts, thus wasting what should be carefully used, and at the same time spreading the seeds of decay throughout the whole system. Soon the bark becomes rough, the leaves turn yellow, and the fruit loss its color and they are not the tree periods.

yellow, and the fruit loses its color and flavor, and the tree perishes.

"On the same principle, if a limb breaks off, the stump should be carefully cut smooth so as to diminish the surface of the wound and facilitate the recovery. If a tree becomes decayed on one side, or has a decayed spot in any part, all the injured wood should be cut out, and the healthy wood freshened so that the cambium layer may spread over the part and

Horticultural Notes.

Prof. J. L. Budd says the scions of Russian apples sent to the Iowa Agricul-tural College were judiciously selected from varieties grown in the latitude of St. Petersburg and Moscow, and he prophesies their future success in this country.

a larger quantity of fruit than any other variety. The trees come into bearing early, not unfrequently in the third year from the bud, and the pears, he says, have no superior for culinary purposes.

A writer in the New York Tribune says: This is the best season of the year to apply slacked lime and unleached ashes on the shingle roofs to kill the moss holdmoisture so long after every The wind will soon blow the moss off.

A. J. Clemmens, of Missouri, exhibited A. J. Clemmens, of Missouri, exhibited 200 varieties of apples at the late Nebraska State Fair, and 40 varieties of peaches. Some of the apples weighed 22 ounces, and some of the peaches measured 11 inches in circumference. The fruit was grown near the Missouri river, which some predict will be the finest fruit region in the world fifty years hence. hence.

The apple list adopted by the Eastern I me appie ast adopted by the Eastern lowa Horticultural Society is as follows: Summer—Duchess, Benoni and Red June (topworked).

Fall—Bailey Sweet, Dyer, Hass, Lowell, Fameuse, Utter, Wealthy, Plumb's Cidor.

ell, Fameuse, Color Cider. Winter—Jonathan, Paradise Sweet, Iowa Blush, Ben Davis, Willow Twig, Walbridge, Grimes, Lansinburgh, Rob-inson, Iowa Russett, Flora Bell-

A PEACH orchard planted and left without attention, as is so frequently seen, will hardly last more than ten years. Of these, four are required for the tree to attain the age of fruitage, and as there are rather more than two years of total failure, in every fire and recommended. as there are rather more than two years of total failure in every five, not more than three or four crops are realized. Now, if the same trees be cultivated, pruned and wormed, they are quite certain to be in a better state of preservation when 20 years old than the neglected ones at ten, and the number of years of profit are very nearly doubled.

PRUNING TREES.

PRUNING TREES.—Oftimes during the winter months the man of hired help is sorely tried in mind as well as body to devise some employment to keep the hands busy. One of the jobs that come in for attention at such times is pruning the orchard, or rather butchering the apple trees. It is needless as well as impossible to describe the implements or systems that are not into practice in an exercise in the such as the systems that are put into practice in an operation of this kind; suffice it to say that in many cases the Irishman's plan of cutting down the trees first and trimming them afterward would prove the

Mr. A. R. Whitney, of Franklin Grove, say cut wood or posts or anything else in the full of the August moon. Leave the tree, when felled, untouched as to bark and branches. Let it "season" with the leaves on. Not only will the timber last

that they will last.

A successful fruit grower thinks many apple trees are set too near together; two rods apart are near enough. The land for an orchard must be kept in good condition. He top-dresses his orchard once in three years, principally with a thick coating of straw. He allows hogs to run in his orchards, and plows the land until the trees are so large as to interfere with such a practice. Last year he picked 45 barrels of Greenings from four trees. Orchards thrive best near bodies of water. Trees should be judiciously trimmed while young. Many trees are injured by overpruning. Trees should be grafted when they are from one inch to one and one-half inches in diameter.

It is recorded that where the leaves are all left on a row of corn, the weight of the crop was 261 pounds, while on the stripped row it was only 82 pounds. In other similar instances the difference was less, yet distinct and striking in all. This same principle applies to pruning fruit-trees in Summer, which should be omitted or sparingly performed, except where the trees are sufficiently vigorous to bear of street we may preserve the health of such as desired, or destroy obnoxious weeds, as the case may be A weed or tree continually stripped of leaves will die.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Kansas fruit growers tell large stories. One man near Leavenworth who planted 3000 Missouri pippins six years ago, gathered last year 1500 bushels, or ago, gathered last year 1500 bushels, or half a bushel per tree, allowing for no failures. This year he has gathered 3000 bushels, and sold them for enough to pay the entire cost of the orchard. Eastern apple orchards rarely bear even half a bushel per tree before eight years after planting, and if the tree is in rich soil and well cultivated bearing is still further delayed. Can it be possible that this Kansa soil is so poor as to besten this Kansas soil is so poor a to haster

and a hair of extra wood above and about an inch below the upper and lower eyes, to prevent shriveling and drying out. Tie in bundles of one hundred, label properly, and then pack in a box in sand in the cellar. As soon as the ground can be properly prepared in the spring, the 'cuttings' should be carefully planted."

A New York city commission man says that during a 20 years business in his line he has never known apples of all sorts to be as scarce as this season. Gotham is drawing her supply from a wider range of territory than ever before, and still cannot get enough. The best in that market so far have come from the orchards about Lake Champlain. Prices run up to \$3 for Baldwins, Greenings, and Gilliflowers. Fameuse, \$5: and Spitzenburg and Kings, \$5 to \$7. Choice Newtown pippins, packed for export to Europe, command \$20 per barrel. Last spring Northern Spy apples sold in the spring Northern Spy apples sold in the New York market for \$9 per barrel, but the dealer said this spring they will be much higher, if indeed they are to be had

CHINESE AND JAPAN PEARS.—The Chinese and Japan-pears that have been grown in this country show a very vigorous and luxurious growth. None of those that have fruited in this country are equal to ordinary pears we already possess. But hybridizers hope to raise seedlings from them of good quality fruit, which, with the luxuriant growth of the parent, will make a very desirable class of fruit trees. From the Chinese sand pear two seedlings have been raised which are valued for their fruit, the Leconte and Kieffer. Like the original sand pear, the leaves are very large. The varipear, the leaves are very large. The varieties from Japan are said to have even larger leaves than the Chinese. It is hoped by fruit-growers that these kinds will resist blight better than the old sorts, but this leaves the control of the control but this has to be seen.

WHEN TO CUT UNDERBRUSH.—The cutting of underbrush, like the cutting of timber, usually takes place in Winter, because it is the time of most leisure, generally. Where cattle are to roam through it the next season, to browse from the young shoots, it answers very well to cut them in Winter, but otherwise it is not the best time if the object, is call. cut them in Winter, but otherwise it is not the best time, if the object is to kill out the underbrush. The best time when this is the purpose is to cut when in full vigor of growth, say in the month of June, in the Northern States. Nothing June, in the Northern States. Nothing kills a living plant quicker than cutting it down at that time. A plant cannot live without its leaves. It is on this principle those act who cut off the tops of Canada thisties and troublesome weeds. If there are no leaves permitted the plant must die. Persist in not letting a plant have leaves and it must die. leaves and it must die.

CHECKING GROWTH IN PLANTS.—If the principles of plant-life were better understood, there would be less injury done to trees than there now is. Much of the injury is from thoughtlessness. A tree, for instance, is severely pruned, when in full leaf, with the result of greatsay cut wood or posts or anything else in the full of the August moon. Leave the tree, when felled, untouched as to bark and branches. Let it "season" with the leaves on. Not only will the timber last longer, but the stump and roots will throw up few, if any, sprouts. If it is desired to destroy willow, cottonwood, or any of the fast-growing, suckering trees, cut them in August. Be sure to cut hoop poles, hop poles, etc., at the time recommended, and you may be sure that they will last.

A successful fruit grower thinks many apple trees are set too near together; two rods apart are near enough. The land for an orchard must be kept in good condition. He top-dresses his orchard once in three years, principally with a thick coating of straw. He allows hosy to run in his orchards, and

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A great many people are asking what particular troubles Brown's IRON BITTERS is good for.

It will cure Heart Disease, Paralysis, Dropsy, Kidney Disease, Consumption, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all similar diseases.

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I am now using the third bottle and I
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J. Kyle Montague.

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Vine St., Harrisburg, Pa.
Dec. 2, 1831.

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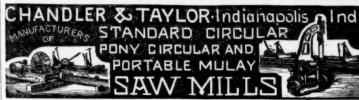
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Premiums for Clubs.

In reply to inquiries whether we will offer premiums for large clubs we will say that we have concluded to open a premium list in which our friends can make such offers as they like in poultry, hogs, pigs, implements, machines, nursery stock, and such articles as we have been in the habit offering in years past. Those wishing to aid in extending the circulation of the RURAL WORLD should send us letters stating what they will give. We will keep list standing, giving name and postsubscribers can now go to work getting up clubs with the assurance that every large club makerwill get a fine premium.

PREMIUMS FOR CLUBS.

Chalman D. Colman, Lakeside stock farm, St. Louis, Mo., offers one pure Jersey Bull calf, from deep milking strains

L. W. Ashby, Calhoun, Henry Co. Mo., of-fers a fine Berkshire pig. Ephriam Link, Greenville, Tenn., offers one

half bushel of Link's Hybrid cane seed. Thos D. Fox, Freeburg, St. Clair Co., Ills. offers as one premium one pair pure bred white Leghorn chickens and one setting of

Brown Leghorn eggs. And for another premium the same party offers one pair pure bred brown Leghorn chicks and one setting of white Leghorn eggs

-all to be packed and shipped as directed. Mr. H. V. Pugsley, Plattsburg, Mo., offers first class merino ram as a first premium.

RENEW! RENEW!

If you have forgotten the important matter of renewing your subscription the family should periodically read some attend to it at once. All names are good agricultural paper, because in it stricken from our mailing list as they expire, and sometimes this causes the loss of the first numbers of the year when it farmers with whom he is daily brought may be found impossible to supply them. into contact.

OUR valued correspondent, O. Moffet, writing from Davenport, Iowa, the cated 6 F. in St. Louis.

THE State of Missouri has an assesssed valuation of real and personal estate ture more than any other industry needs northern latitude, that has this magnetic footing up a total of \$649,269,242, and an special help. The principles on which effect upon human beings. We like it at least, to be new subscribers. The outstanding debt of \$10,948,000. bonds ought to be good property.

THERE were 46,162,738 bushels of grain shipped from the port of New York in 1882. The grain was carried in 1,069 steamers and 240 sailing vessels, but not a pound of it in an American vessel. Facts of this kind need no explanation. They carry their own comment.

THANKS to evaporators and vacuum pans, the world is getting from the wind- stopped our progress. All hands are out son! Here everything is on runners. dried apple and apple jelly in place of so the locomotive can pull through its the ice on the Mississippi river is two feet the old cider, which a recent writer just- train of passenger cars. We have not thick, pure as crystal. It is cut, hauled

WE REGRET very much to learn that the greenhouses and contents, the property of our estimable friend Tyra Montgomery. Mattoon, Ill., were entirely destroyed by fire on the night of the 17th inst., and were only partially covered by insurance.

J. H. JONES, of St. Francois Co., Mo., was in the office of the RURAL WORLD on Friday last looking after melon seed. He has purchased a farm of 200 acres in Mississippi Co., Mo., and in connection with a partner proposes to plant in watermelons. His farm is only half a mile from a depot on the Iron Mountain Railroad and he will aim to find a market in St. Louis, Milwaukee, Chicago, Cincinnati and possibly other points

WE are pained to hear of the death of Jos. A. Storm, of St. Joseph, Mo. He was sixty years of age and a most enthusiastic horticulturalist, and truly philanthropic in all his aims and labors. The northwestern portion of our State has lost a valuable citizen, one always ready and willing to do all in his power to advance her interests. Mr. Storm was a native of Maryland. He leaves a wife and seven children-five sons and two daughters.

This is the season for the distribution of seed, bulb and plant catalogues. And each of us. We have "cornered" the be well kept, of good size and in good they are coming thick and fast. For the apple market in the hands of the train condition. Overcoats made of buffalo most part they are beautiful specimens boy, and can subsist a short time on apof the printing art. The colorings are ples, if we can't do better. We are butwonderfully accurate, and the rose-col- ting away at the snow bank occassionally, ored plants give correct outlines. The backing up like a ram in a fight, and then head and ears, and warm caps and hats and to each box is a man who pulls up reading matter is generally in too small plunging with all force into the bank, and mittens are worn. The people seem the poles and lays them upon the box type, but, true, if larger were used the making the snow fly in every direction, healthy, prosperous and happy. They are with the vines clinging to them, and the

Rochester, N. Y.; Ellwanger & Barry, Rochester; D. M. Ferry & Co., Detroit, Mich.; D. Landreth & Sons, Philadelphia; B. K. Bliss & Son, New York, are among the leading firms in this line.

THE New York State Amber Cane Asociation will be held at Geneva, N. Y., ommencing Wednesday, Feby. 7th. The Wisconsin State Cane Growers' Association will be held at Madison, commencing Feby. 13th. Both of these promise to be large meetings and we hope to be able to attend both.

THE club, the grange, the farmers' institute and the conventions of dairymen, horticulturists, cane growers, stock breeders, etc., are the schools at which the young farmers of the land may learn much. It is a lamentable fact, however, that the proportion of young people in attendance upon them is generally exceedingly light. It will be better for the country when this ceases to be true.

THE new Illinois State Board of Agri. culture met in the rooms of the department on Tuesday last: Secretary S. D. Fisher was re-elected secretary: Chas. F. the museum. It was also agreed to hold ted out of a very dry subject-which was supper, and many without dinner or a a hunt. He returned home Friday eventhe last Monday of next September. The standpoint, as shown by the Champaign none since breakfast, and know the sick- and a half brought in 238 prairie chickas several points in various parts of the State are applicants.

FORTY years ago the agricultural jourthese were comparatively few. To-day these journals may be counted by hun- Esq., for whom they were intended. fighting snow-drifts, and it will satisfy dreds and the readers by hundreds of None of his friends would know that us. But for our pleasant companions, thousands, still and notwithstanding not such a gentleman as Gere, had ever spo- who helped to kill time, the journey one farmer in twenty takes a paper whilst ken in Minneapolis. And such is fame! some take them by the dozen. Is there any question which of these two classes who heard the address, would for a moworks the hardest or which makes the least money for the work he does.

THE farmers who make the most money, and certainly those who make the most out of the, are those who know the most of what others are doing and of what others are thinking. For this reason every farmer and every member of the ferrite should be something that the solution of the ferrite should be solved by the solution of the man and no list that the paper? Also, whether any substituted one dollar for 1883 can have the scales sent to him if he will remit four dollars more? will be found not only what the editor by long years of experience has learned, but all that he can gather from his fellow-

best means by which to inculcate the that city, we began to improve in health 8th inst. reports the thermometer at 20° principles of good husbandry, to disprove and spirits. The air had an inspiring, below zero. On the same day it indi- false ideas and practices, to discover the invigorating, electrical effect upon us, reason why certain systems are better and we have not felt so well for a long than others, and to introduce improvements in methods and means. Agriculit is founded are more difficult to under- and if our family were with us, we would stand than those of any other art. The spend several weeks inhaling this pure causes of success and failure in farming are most complicated, resting as they do upon the subtlest and most profound taining a population of about 80,principles of chemistry, physiology and 000, and growing with great rapidity. meteorology.

MINNESOTA IN THE WINTER. turn trip from Minneapolis. And the cars other manufacturing establishments. But are not in motion. The snow drifts have how different from St. Louis at this seafalls and cullings of American orchards shovelling snow, trying to break a road, The snow on a level is two feet deep, and be useful to him, and last a lifetime. liquors the temperance people have to distant from Chicago, our present destin- said stored away for winter, in many yet got ten miles from St. Paul, and it is away, stored up for summer, and it is ation 411 miles, and here we are snow- cases, and melted to water the stock. bound. There was a heavy snow fall this Many farmers have to melt ice to supply drifts. The thermometer is down to zero, and to night we don't know but it may go to 40 deg. below zero. But we propose to take it philosophically. We have as companions in our misfortunes Prof. H. A. Weber and G. W. Gere, Esq., both with covers just like carriages to protect of the Champaign, Ill. Sugar Works. We time. We have done our best to try to induce Prof. Weber to go to the front and help make a snow path. He is about six feet high, well proportioned, and splendidly organized for physical labor, and with such qualifications, in such emergencies, should make good use of thembut we can't get the Professor started. Mr. Gere and the writer are not blessed with such great physical strength, but are of medium size, hence urge the eternal fitness of things, that the strong shall make paths for the weak, but our arguments have no effect, the Professor urging that his mission is not to shovel snow when the thermometer is down to zero, except in case of great hunger or starva-

> Thinking we might get stuck in a snow bank, we were wise enough to lay in a dollar's worth of provisions, at the side the house. The stables for stock are lunch counter in St. Paul, but we have had one meal out of that supply, and there is hardly another square meal for months in the year. The stock seem to

circumstances.

nois, as one of the ablest young lawyers of that section, and who is one of the leading directors and stockholders of the Prof. Weber at the time, and remarked er is increasing in severity and the men of hereally intends to go into the business, that Mr. Gere had missed his calling, outside are freezing, and the hottest kind we can give him the information. that he ought to be a public lecturer, and of fires are required to keep us warm inif he followed that calling it would bring side. Another engine is sent for to be him fame and ducats, and that as soon attached to our train, and both make a star of the first magnitude to be found Were it down grade, the momentum we of the most successful hunters in the at Champaign, Ill.

pected to find himself quite famous in to find the cars in motion. A passagebeen his disgust when he opened them miles to Chicago was a most tedious one. We told him consolingly, that no one ment believe he was green, even if the newspapers did call him so.

But here we are still staying. Our fellow passengers are beginning to complain most out of life, are those who know the of being hungry. Some of them had no is like that pictured in the advertisement colder. The snow shovellers hold their shovels up square before their faces, to ward off the biting air, whenever they have to face the wind.

But the Minnesota air is healthful if it is sharp. When we left St. Louis we were quite unwell, and time. We believe they say it is the ozone in the atmosphere, in this high, dry enjoyable air.

Minneapolis is a lovely city, con-It is situated at the Falls of St. Anthony, about ten miles above St. Paul. It has the largest flouring mills in the world. We are writing in the cars on our re- large lumber mills, woolen mills, and

many in summer melt ice for family use. But it looks pleasant to see the streets full of sleighs of all kinds and sizeslumber sleighs, flour sleighs, sleighs for from the cold and snow, sleighs for the with strings of bells and being driven at great speed. We had a ten miles drive in one of these fine sleighs, and though the weather was thought to be very mod-We are fighting the same old snow bank still. We have just heard one of the snow-shovelers say that a slice of

The people here prepare for the cold. inside and out, with a dead air space between. There are double windows, double floors, double doors, or entries enclosed, so that the cold air cannot get inmade very warm, and large supplies always provided to feed them fully seven are quite generally worn with large col-

the instructions for their cultivation are this performance has become monotonous, lers for good schools and churches. We dried, and then when sufficiently dried, for several hours, and the cars have the capital they have invested in their a good deal of skill to properly dry them a continual feast."

cause we have been there—that he ex- return, and during the night we awaken chicken hawks. He killed the 238 chicknals might almost have been counted on to find very complimentary notices of the as we were off time, and encountered from \$3 50 to \$4 per dozen for his chickone's fingers, and the regular readers of address delivered by J. C. Grier and J. C. blockaded cars and deep snow all the ens it will readily be seen that he makes Green-but not a line for G. W. Gere, way. We have had one experience in it pay. The game killed on the day and would have been far more unpleasant.

THE 240-POUND SCALE.

COL. COLMAN:-I see that you advertise to send scales weighing from one-fourth of an ounce to 240 lbs., and also the RURAL WORLD for one year for only five dollars. Allow me to ask if the scale and who would pay the freight?

By answering the above fully you will oblige a REPLY:-The scale is exactly like that

hardly dared to undertake the trip to pictured in the advertisement, and weighs SCHOOLS of agriculture furnish the Minneapolis. As soon, as we reached accurately anything from one-fourth of an ounce to 240 pounds. Any subscriber who has already remitted one dollar for his subscription for 1883, can by remitting four dollars more have the scales shipped to him. We will ship the scales free to anyone who will send us twenty subscribers at one dollar each, one-half of them, scales are neatly packed in a box, so they can be safely shipped any distance by express or freight, the party receiving them paying the actual freight charges, which are light. The scales are very useful in every household, and are a very great improvement on the old steelyards. Every farmer ought to have this scales. We really believe that any of our subscribers, by giving one day's faithful work among his neighbors and friends, could get a club of twenty subscribers, and thus get the scales free, which would

Hop Culture

Mr. Chas. E. Smith of St. Charles Co., Miscouri, asks for instructions to enable him to plant out a hop-yard. We can interest to be obtained by addressing Prof. Morrow, Chicago & Alton Poilland and Webba Spring in Sinabula Township 12 miles east of Independence, and about midway between the morning, and the wind has blown it into water for all their stock in winter, and the attendant requisites he will not want give them, but perhaps, when he knows to go into the business. In the first place a more northern climate is a requisite for a good quality of hops. The brewers will pay several cents per pound more will pay several cents per pound more for New York hops than for those grown in Missouri. Hops are raised somewhat University, Champaign, Ills.

January 30th to February 3d.—Agricultural Institute, Illinois University, Champaign, Ills. butchers, grocers, sleighs for passengers, for New York hops than for those grown in Wisconsin, but they sell for less than have to perpetrate jokes to help to kill fashionable, single and double, the horses hops grown in New York. There is a roughness in the beer and ale made from western hops that brewers are anxious to avoid. But if hops would grow as well in Missouri as in New York, where they are mostly grown, there are many disaderate yet we were very glad to hide our are mostly grown, there are many disadnose and ears to keep them from being vantages here. There are two poles nose and ears to keep them from being frozen. But it beat the riding we are now having very much, for we are going backward just about as fast as forward. We are fighting the same old snow the February lorse having very much, for we are going the feet long, and of good durable the feet long. the East, though larch is used somewhat, but is not as lasting timber. Here we have nothing that will do for hop poles. bread and butter would look very en- It is true heavy posts in some cases are put in the ground, and wires and perhaps twine run along the top from post Their houses are made very warm, lined to post, and then from the hills up to the top wires-but it is a far inferior way to that of having good poles. It would be difficult to get pickers here, also. In the East it is a well established business and the country is searched far and wide for girls to pick, and high wages are paid. Respectable girls are glad to get good situations to pick hops there. We have seen as many as a hundred girls in some hop yards at the east, and in most yards skins, fox skins, wolf skins, coon skins, you will find from twenty to fifty. There are four girls to a box, each box about lars that will turn up and protect the 8 feet long, 4 feet deep and 4 feet wide, catalogues would swell into larger vol- then retreating, shovelling awhile, and intelligent, enterprising, industrious, and girls strip off the hops and fill the boxes, umes. The description of varieties and again butting into the bank! But even money-making. They are great stick- when the hops are carried to a kiln, and its readers.

plain and well elaborated. James Vick, for we have been fighting one snow bank are satisfied these northern farmers, with they are pressed into bales. It requires backed to about the sticking point. Our farms and stock, could make ten dollars. It requires a good deal of expense to companions however are joily under the in many parts of Missouri where they erect buildings for drying and pressing make one in Minnesota; but they seem them, and then a press has to be erected Our friend Gere, before alluded to be well satisfied where they are, and for the purpose. It requires a good deal to, is well known in Central Illi- there is nothing like contentment. It "is of trouble and house room and table room, to feed and lodge the hands, male But this fighting a snow-bank is tire- and female. It requires after planting some business. One of the men has been two years to get the vines into bearing. Champaign Sugar Works, delivered an sent back to the depot to telegraph for a Hops are way up in price one year, and address, last night, before the Minnesota snow plow. That at length comes. We way down another year. It is true at Amber Cane Growers' Association, which side-switch for it, and it butts away but the North a great many are going into was received with great favor. It was can't get through. The snow-bank is so the business, and those already in it are warmly applauded throughout, and hard the plow can't make headway, and increasing the size of their yards, and abounded with sallies of wit and dry hu- finally has to be abandoned. Hand- they are just as certainly going to overmor, causing outbursts of laughter, and shoveling has to be depended upon, but do the business as we are writing this. sedate as we are, we laughed till our the winds fill in the snow about as fast But if our friend wants all the particulars sides were sore. We were seated beside as the shovelers throwit out. The weath- about how to plant and cultivate; that is,

Good Sport.

O. G. Harbison, who now lives a few as we got home, we should inform the frantic efforts to get through the drift. miles west of Quitman in the edge of Boston Lecture Bureau that there was It is up grade, which makes it worse. of Atchison county, Mo., is probably one get up would carry us through the deep State. Thursday, the 28th ult., he Well he was complimented on all hands for the great pleas- of water, and they have to back out and male bird dogs and his double-Mills, chief clerk. John W. Bunn, treas- ure which his lecture had afforded, and return to be replenished, and all the barrelled breech-loading shot-gun with a urer, and Miss Belle Bradford, curator of for the high interest which he had crea- passengers retire for the night, without good supply of cartridges and started for the next annual State fair beginning on the Sorghum Industry, from a financial lunch of any kind. We miss our coffee, ing, and as a result of his hunt of a day office of donor and the article offered. Our place has not yet been determined upon, Sugar Works. We have no doubt-be-headache is sure to follow. The engines ens, 33 quails, two rabbits and seven ens at 197 shots, killing 7 at one shot on the morning papers, but what must have way was opened, but the journey of 400 the wing. During the winter he makes hunting a business, and as he receives

Institute Lectures.

Daily Sessions will be held from 10 to 12
a.m.; 2 to 4, and 7:30 to 9 p.m.—except
on Friday evening. Lectures will be
given or papers read by the persons and
on topics named below;
Dr. S. H. Peabody, Regent of University.—The duty of the State to the University. Electric Lighting.
Prof. T. J. Burrill.—Contagious Dis-

Prof. B. C. Jillson.—Geographical Dis-

Prof. B. C. Jillson.—Geographical Dis-tribution of Animals.

Prof. Wm. McMurtrie.—Wool; Its Structure and Strength.

Prof. G. E. Morrow.—Breeding and Management of Live Stock.

Prof. I. O. Baker.—Farm Drainage. Prof. C. H. Peabody.—Japanese Agri-

Prof. S. A. Forbes, State Entomologist.—Insects Affecting Corn. Hon. J. R. Scott, Ex-President State

Col. C. F. Mills, See yAmerican Clydesdale Association.—Draft Horses.
W. L. Williams, V. S.—Value of good care and Nursing, in Prevention and Cure of Diseases.
T. H. Glenn, Editor of Prairie Farmer.

-Sheep.
Hon. Norman J. Colman, Editor of RUBAL WORLD.—The Horse.
E. Grimm, Corvallis, Oregon.—Live

Champaign, Ill.

Coming Meetings.

January 30th.—Annual meeting In-iana Cattle Breeders' Association, Indiana Cattl dianapolis.

of the Indiana Wool Growers' Association, Indianapolis. January 31st and February 1st .- An-

February 10th.—Annual meeting of the New York State Sugar Cane Association, Geneva, N. Y. C. J. Reynolds, Secre-tary, Corning, New York. February 13th-15th.-Wisconsin State

ane Growers' Association, Madison. February 14th.—Seventeenth annual convention Northwestern Dairymen's Association, Mantoka, Minn.

February 21st.—Mississippi Valley Horticultural Society's annual meeting, New Orleans. S. M. Tracy, Secretary, Columbia, Mo.

ADVERTISING IN THE RURAL WORLD. I can say truthfully that my advertis-

ment in the RURAL WORLD brought me letters from half a dozen states, and sold more sheep for me than all the rest of my advertising. R. W. GENTRY. Sedalia, Mo.

Mrs. Davis' private hotel, centrally ocated at S. W. corner of Tenth and Locust streets, is the most popular and best managed hotel of its class in the West. The Rural World commends it to all its readers.

Che Cattle Pard.

"Jackson County, Missouri."

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COL. COLMAN:-I have thought it might be of some interest to some of your readers, to know something of this, my adopted home. I have seen and read a good deal of South-West and South-East Missouri in the Republican and other papers, and although there are many localities that have their advantages, I am satisfied that Jackson county, Missouri, offers greater and more substantial inducements to the farmer and stock raiser, than any other portion of Missouri. Born and raised in Western Missouri (Lafayette county), I think I know something of the country I am describing. And right here, Col. Colman, I will say, that I have no ax to grind in what I may say of Jackson county. That I am proud of my native State, proud of its name, proud of its State Government, proud of its resources, proud of its growth and advancement, I admit.

Her increase in wealth from 1881 to 1882, was \$47,544,369.

In the same time the great state of Illinois, increased only \$4,416,711. And I think you will bear me out in the assertion, that in no part of the state are greater inducements offered, or more advantages offered to the farmer and stockraiser, than right here in Jackson county. We have the best lands in the State, or as good as the very best, and as cheap as can be found anywhere in the State, soil and location all considered.

I frequently see inquiries made through the St. Louis Republican and other papers for lands in Missouri. By those who wish a half hunt referred to above netted him about \$70. good lands and suitably located for successful farming. These inequiries cessful farming. These inquiries are made by parties who have ample means. and who would make the right kind of The Agricultural Institute will be held at the Illinois Industrial University, January 21 to February 3, 1883. The Daily Sessions will be held from 10 to 12 part of the State. In no part of the State can sheep be more profitably handled than in this county. You have only to refer your readers to the very satisfactory report of Samuel Jewett of Independence to your paper of last week. He reports sales for the year 1882, at \$10,085, being an average of over \$40 per head. His sales of wool off of 675 head was \$2,-157 net. And there are quite a number of other sheepmen who are doing a splendid business. Right here in my neighborhood can be had cheap lands especially adapted for raising sheep. There can be no parts of the State offering greater inducements, to this particular branch of stock raising. From the report Hon. J. R. Scott, Ex-President State
Board of Agriculture:
E. E. Chester, Vice-President State
Board of Agriculture.—Live Stock for
the general farmer.
Hon. L. Funk, Vice-President State
Board of Agriculture.—Grazing and
Feeding Cattle for Beef.
Col. C. F. Mills, Sec'yAmerican Clydesdale Association.—Draft Horses. for all they can raise. Rogers & Son. near Independence, engaged in raising graded and pure bred bulls, are doing a splendid business, and can't possibly keep up with the demands upon them. They make this a specialty. Here in Western Missouri, in the Horse departments, E. Grimm, Corvallis, Oregon.—Live Stock in Oregon.

It is expected, but not definitely promised, that Hon. D. B. Gillham, Hon. A. M. Garland, J. D. Gillett, and others will deliver addresses.

Opportunity will be given for question and discussion on each topic.

All interested in any branch of agriculture are cordially invited to attend any or all sessions of the Institute.

any or all sessions of the Institute.

The Illinois Central and the Wabash Railways will return persons coming over their lines at one cent per mile. The Indiana, Bloomington and Western will return the Indiana, Bloomington and Western will a point known as Webb's Spring in Sina-Chicago & Alton Railroad and the Eastern Division Pacific Railroad. We also want a man with the means at Grain Valley, on the Chicago & Alton road, to buy grain and stock. We want another at Buckner, on the Eastern Division Pacine Railroad, to buy and ship grain and stock. Both points offer special induce-January 31st.—Annual meeting of the ndiana Swine Breeders' Association and those of your readers who may wish to ments to live get-up-and-git men. To move to Missouri, I would say, come and look at Jackson county. I would also say, do your own trading when you do come. Although we have quite a number of honest reliable men in the Real Estate business, I think you can, if you have time to look around, do as well or better to do your trading. Those in a hurry and wishing to buy of an agent, could not do better than to call on Jesse W. Clements, Lake City, Mo. Have known the Clements Bro's from their boyhood, and know them to be every way reliable. They report the largest sales of any agents in the county, for the time they have been in business. And now, Col., I think you will indorse all I have said of old Missouri, and especially of this, my adopted county. Hope you will add something to this imperfect sketch of one of the best counties in the State. Those wishing any information I can give, will receive the same promptly upon application. They will, of course, send stamp for a reply.

> Hope the RURAL will treble its circulation in 1883.

JAS. W. EWING.

Jackson Co., Mo.

· Col. J. W. Judy and son, the well known thoroughbred stock auctioneers of Tallula, Ills., sold last year 2,190 head of cattle for \$402,890 or an average of \$184 per head.

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If there is any one thing needed in this country more than another, it is that of rightly established and properly conducted veterinary schools. We have nothing of the kind in Missouri and as far as we know, not in Kansas, Nebraska or states further west, nor in Arkansas, Texas or the south. Nor can one imagine why. Certainly not because we havn't need for the services of thoroughly educated surgeons, nor because we havn't the right kind of material out of which to make them. Many a fine animal could be saved and the worst effects of many an epidemic checked if we had thoroughly educated veterinary surgeons. It seems at first sight that something of this kind ought to be found connected with our state university, and indeed we can see no good reason why it should not.

In an article on this subject contributed by Dr. F. G. Billings of Boston, to the U. S. Veterinary Journal, he puts the matter tersely thus:

Tracing the matter back to its source, we find the people themselves to blame.

V. S. Veterinary Journal, he puts the matter tersely thus:

Tracing the matter back to its source, we find the people themselves to blame for this truly disgraceful condition of things in this country. It is one of the unfortunate results of a popular form of government. Parental or monarchical governments have far excelled us in the science of medicine, upon which all practice is founded, constantly advancing in those countries, while here we find it at stand-still, or not existing at all; for most of our best men have been obliged to go abroad to complete their incomplete American education. Our text books are largely founded upon the results of European research. We have had great practicioners, but never a reputable medical philosopher, or experimentalist. We have had men enough, but the accursed practical tendency of the American mind has never offered them place or opportunity to develop themselves.

Following up the argument, he finds that to have a school in every State is impracticable; first, because we haven't the teachers, and next, because no two States could agree upon the educational requirements of the graduates from the same standpoint. One State would aim at perfection, another not, so high, hence there would be eternal clashing when the recognition of the diplomas should be called for. Hence he sees no way out of the dilemma but in a national institution, of which he says:

Among the Jutch have tunfavored by eating high the colone without a good cow, and if rank where on the face of the globe there exists a race of uniformly good milkers the untrivented to some on the face of the globe there exists a race of uniformly good milkers the untrivented the sail of the dordly Shorthorn, the north state are evisited to a serior whethem. I care not what a man's prejudices are, whether an admirer of the fawn-eyed Jersey, or like man's prejudices are, whether an admirer of the fawn-eyed Jersey, or like man's prejudices are, whether an admirer of the fawn-eyed Jersey, or like man's prejudices are, whethe

of race-courses have also increased, the

all parts of the world, where civilization exists, are coming to an appreciation of the superiority of the American trotting horse above those of any other country for road work. England, Scotland and France, as well as other European countries, have been drawing upon us for breeding stock of this sort for several years past. Australia has recently made a beginning in that direction; Japan began their importation several years ago. tries, have been drawing upon tries, have been drawing upon breeding stock of this sort for several years past. Australia has recently made a beginning in that direction; Japan began their importation several years ago. The trotting horse is peculiarly an American creation, and our breeders are destined, at no distant day, to find their tined, at no distant day, to find their tined.

The racing season of 1883 promises to eclipse all former years. There is much more money offered and more horses in the field to fight for it, and the number of race-courses have also increased, the

In held to fight for it, and the number of race-courses have also increased, the latest accession being that of the Latoma Jockey Club course, of Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati. A very liberal programme is announced at that point for their running meeting in June.

The entries for the summer racing meeting at the Chicago Driving park are much larger than on any former occasion. Chicago is getting to be a great racing center. The books just closed the whole of the coming eventathere are 581 entries. The stables around St. Louis contributed nearly 100 entries. R. C. Pate's entries alone amount to 40, selected from the most important stable in the West or South.

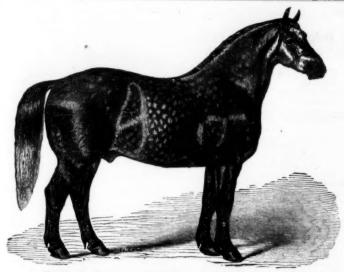
St. Louis has 223 entries booked for its funning meeting, which commences June 12th. Its dates clashed with the new club at Covington Ky... opposite Cincinnati. A very liberate where indeaty tendency prevalent in the sacrifice of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other valuable qualities, and advises strongly against it in the follow-large of other va St. Louis has 223 entries booked for its running meeting, which commences June 12th. Its dates clashed with the new club at Covington, Ky., opposite Cincinnati—an occurrence that will prove injurious to the management at each place. However, in view of the large number of Kentucky horses which could not attend both, they selected the one nearer home. The St. Louis club makes a splendid showing, falling but little short of the great list of entries made last year. Milton Young's entire stable, lately ly purchased by R. C. Pate, of St. Louis, embracing as it does more great runners than any stable in the West or South, makes a big showing in the St. Louis list—none of which will appear at the Latonia club's meetings.

THE AMERICAN TROTTING HORSE.—

THE AMERICAN TROTTING HORSE.—

The primanence nor profit. We are buildarie in gup a breed from composite material, and while we are fixing and developing one qualification, we should be fixing and eveloping the others, part passu. It requires just as much intelligence, just as nice a discrimination and just as many generations to fix and develop the qualifications of size and beauty and good sense and good morals as to fix and develop the qualification, we should be fixing and developing one qualification, we should be fixing and developing the others, part passu. It requires just as much intelligence, just as nice a discrimination and just as many generations to fix and develop the qualifications of size and beauty and good sense and good morals as to fix and developting the others, part passu. It requires just as much intelligence, just as nice a discrimination and just as many generations to fix and developing the others, part passu. It requires just as much intelligence, just as nice a discrimination and just as many generations to fix and developing the others, part passu. It requires just as much intelligence, just as nice a discrimination and just as many generations to fix and developing to dualification, we should be discrimination and just as many generations The American Trotting Horse.—
There is every indication that experts in all parts of the world, where civilization of exists are coming to an americal parts of the money thrown away in trying

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Percheron Stallion "GILDINO" (No. 2008, P. N. S. B.) One of nearly 1,000 imported from France by M. W. DUNHAM, Wayne Du Page County, Illinois.

THIS AND THAT.

We must learn to infuse sublimity into rifles; that is power.—[Millet.

The man has not lived in vain who plants a good tree in the right place.

Wise's Axle Grease cures frozen feet. Since the thing you wish can not be had, wish for that you can have.—[Terence.

A womon's friendship is, as a rule, the legacy of love or the alms of indifference.

Over 200,000 Howe Scales have been sold, and the demand increasing continually. Borden, Selleck & Co., Agents, St.

To-morrow is not elastic enough in which to press the neglected duties of today.

Do not speak of your happiness to a man less fortunate than yourself.—[Plu-

J. A. Howard, Booneville, Mo., says: "Brown's Iron Bitters is highly recom-mended and many are being benefited by ite nea".

The world is satisfied with words; few care to dive beneath the surface.—[Pascal.



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The Home Circle.

Good morning, Rev. Father A., Why look you now so very gay, Have fortune's freaks a kindness shown. Your path, with golden honors, strewn? I came express to wish you well, My joy so great, I cannot tell. The goodness of your soul, I know, Its virtue shines with brightest glow, To gen'rous give, you never fail, In Parish 'tis a household tale. I have a slight request to make, And only for sweet virtue's sake. Oppression's ruthless, grinding hand, Has haughty spurned my just demand Δ helpless wife, five children too, My bitter, daily griefs renew. Could you a slight advance afford, For wife's and children's pressing board? Most opportune, my sturdy friend, Could you, a helping hand extend? My place is new, the walks are rough, The working hands, not half enough. Come, take the spade and hoe, And deftly show us, what you know Good day, kind friend, I may not stay, To wife must go, without delay.

The Knave, the spade, may ready take, Be sure you watch the outer gate.

—Rev. Geo. A. Watson

THE TALE OF A CHICKEN BONE.

She sat in the car on the seat ahead; Her hair was wavy, and almost red; Her voice had a dulcet tone: e was lovely, her look was bland, She held in her pretty and slender hand A savory chicken bone.

Her teeth were perfect, and white as milk, Her lashes long, and as soft as silk, And her eyes with splendor shone; Beautiful, jolly and full of fun. With laugh, with giggle, and girlish pun, She nibbled her chicken bone.

She shook her head, and tossed her chin; She twisted her red tongue out and in; She pouted her lips, so sweet; She tilted upward her pretty nose She showed the stripes on her brilliant hose, And patted the floor with her feet.

Greasy and brown on her finger tips She brought the bone to her lovely lips, With a sly glance sideward thrown At a youth who looked at her while she lunched Who sat and sighed while she munched and munched

The meat from her chicken bone.

Awkward and shy, of a rustic mould, With a scanty mustache of flaxen gold, He spoke in a piping tone. le'd a longing look and a languid air; He whispered low with a wistful stare, "I wish I's a chicken bone!"

I broadly smiled at the odd conceit-A novel subject to cook and eat, To munch with a maiden's jaw; To be spitted and done to a royal brown To be nipped, to be gnawed and then swallow

down, Like corn in a chicken's craw.

He heaved a couple of dismal sighs With his very soul in his yearning eyes, As she upward gazed at him. With a laugh and a toss of her thoughtless head "What a silly goose you are" she said— "I've promised to marry Jim!"

O gay coquette of the auburn hair! yearning youth of the wistful stare! You will greet my gaze no more. There's many a love that is never told; There are millions yet to be sadly sold By the firts whom they adore.

-Eugene J. Hall.

"Bitter Sweet" Makes a Call. Good morning, Col. Colman and the time passes! It is so short a time since everyone was wishing everybody a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Yearwith the many, many presents and goodly dinners, and a good feeling prevailed. Why not have the same good feeldearly to know you and have a fine chat about the birds, plants and flowers. Wish you could see mine this winter; they are you could see mine this winter; they are very nice. Have a large collection, part winter blooming plants. Wish I could of flowers a buttonsend all the lovers hole boquet. Will say, by-bye.
BITTER SWEET.

The Philosophy of the Kitten.

As the promoter of immediate, even though transitory, happiness in a family,

of the world's teachers never learn. They study the laws of stimulating life, in books so dreary that they fairly fall asleep over them themselves. What one of them that ever had wit enough to insist on little Ellen being inaugurated pro-fessor of homiletics in a divinity school? And yet, right before their eyes, has she illustrated a principle of simply illimitable bearing, alike on forensic oratory or pulpit eloquence. Here is her philosophical thesis: "Motion sets in motion; electric life, electric life." First, the jump and dance in the spool, then the jump and dance in kitty, then the jump and the jump and dance in kitty, then the jump and dance in kitty and dance in kitty and dance in kitty and dance in kitty, then the jump and dance in kitty and da and dance in father and mother. One fol-lows the other as inevitably as the breeze across the lake, then the responsive wave-lets on the surface, then the vibrating

and dance in father and mother. One follows the other as inevitably as the breeze across the lake, then the responsive wavelets on the surface, then the vibrating grasses along the shore.

Fishing and hunting constitute one of the few subjects on which grown-up people manifest any real grasp of philosophical principles. An ineurable dullard must he be who thinks long to enliven himself on a lazy chub or soggy cattish. No! with, clear, rational intent, man betakes himself to the lively trout or leaping salmon, and then all along the electric line and vibrating fly-rod streams the magnetic life. Or, if a hunter, it is the flying fox and not the lumbering turtle he mounts his horse and spurs after. Now, the first beginnings even of in-Now, the first beginnings even of intelligent conduct are to be recognized, and praised. Trout, salmon and foxes are but cunning symbols in which Nature hides universal lessons. Like Æsop, she talks animals but means men. How

Alas! the kitten is not brought in. But there she is all the while, sleeping in the strings of the silent piano or snuggled away in the book-case, say, as an Uncle Remus story. Bring her out in this lat-ter shape, for instance, and read aloud "The Tar Baby." In a trice has the rol-licking negro life imparted itself to the whole group, and the late sluggish pool

when will men learn to prize and utilize the endless range of like stimulants the has around him, as practically as the toper the variously labled decanters on the shelves of the bar-room? There is no getting along without a nipper of some sort, now and then, to cheer up a body. The piano will do it, the fiddle will do it, the himsers or a cleanant back will do the humorous or eloquent book will do it. But one or the other of these must be brought into play. Surely the great-est need of the hour is that of inspiring wives with a lively sense of responsibility for having such humdrum husbands, and husbands such humdrum wives. There is no sort of necessity of it, if they will but master and apply the simple Philosophy of the Kitten.

RACHEL DORSET.

Letter From Bon Ami

DEAR CIRCLE :- I am very glad indeed to see the RURAL in its new dress. Now is the time to commence with a full circle and I believe we can have it.

Could not the Rev. G. A. Watson visit us oceasionally? He would be an honor to the Circle, and the good he might do Home Circle, one and all. How fleet the the readers of the RURAL would amply repay him for the little time required. Are there no philanthropists among years ago. Who among the many who are fighting over baptism and other ceremonies, over eternal punishment, the doctrine of the atonement, predestina-

preachers and orators, with their larger range, understood the matter a tithe as well, the world in a trice would be peopled with patriots and saints.

But this is precisely what the majority of the world's teachers never learn. They study the laws of stimulating life, in an embarrassing situation. He might fusion. Both Idyll and her muse. I fear, are in an embarrassing situation. He might, in addition, inform the Circle of the length of his hair, the shortness of his trousers, and the diameter of his sunflower. There is so little sense or truth in his stanzas, that one of my neighbors, had one of them inscribed on his wife's tomb-stone.

them inscribed on his wife's tomb-stone. This would seem to suggest an industry, in which D. W. H. could make a fortune. Extending my hand to both my colleagues and opponents, without a single exception—being exceedingly happy myself—I wish you all a Happy New Year. Let us rally, boys, around the old fireside. We shall all be friends now and co-work-rest. Let us feel our souls filled and Let us feel our souls filled and

Let us endeavor to forget all the little unpleasant words which have been uttered, and which were calculated to disturb the calm which once prevailed in our circle. Coming, as I do, with peace to triumph over dullness, stupidity, dumps in the family, school, church-this is what she is really emphasizing, and therefore does she constitute little for them that love me, and a sigh for and therefore does she constitute little Ellen her true professor and say, "Except ye become as this little child, ye cannot enter into the kingdom."

It cannot be denied that a great deal of the family life of the land is oppresively heavy and stupid. What evenings of silence, monotony and moroseness are labored through, and that, too, by husbands, wives, sons and daughters with large capacities of happy life in them, could these capacities once be stirred!

Alas! the kitten is not brought in. But I sincerely hope there was not a child in christmas has come and gone once more, "the little folks" have hung up their stockings for the coming of Santa Claus. I sincerely hope there was not a child in all the land who was not made to feel happy over some nice little gifts. Though too old a child to indulge in stocking hanging, I was neither forgotten nor neglected by the "old man of the chimney." I never expect presents with the other than 1 know; but the "old man of the chimney." I never expect presents with the other than 1 know; but the all considered the constant for the House. A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTROL of the Traffold of the Central traffolds of the Person; And as a Disinfection that for the House. A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTROL of the Person; And as a Disinfection that for the House. A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTROL of the Person; And as a Disinfection that for the House. The House and epidemic.

I do know that a beautiful spring-like for the Troat As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfection that for the House. A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTROL of the Person; And as a Disinfection that for the House. The House and epidemic.

Also, as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Person; And as a Disinfection that for the House. A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTROL of the Person; And as a Disinfection that for the House. A CERTAIN REMEDY AGAINST ALL CONTROL of the Person; And as Disinfection that for the Person; All as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Person; And as Disinfection that the All of the Person; And as Disinfection that the All of the Person; And as Disinfection that the All of the Person; All of the Person; All as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Person; And as Disinfection that the All of the Person; All as a Gargle for the Throat As a Wash for the Person; All of the Person; All of the Person; All of the Person; All of the Person; I never expect presents with the other children; yet, when they come, my heart swells with gratitude in realizing that somebody loves me. A friend suggested that I should hang the meal-sack at the gate, promising I should find sack at the gate, promising I should find a large present in it in the morning; failing to do this, however, my largest present was a set of solid silver forks. Last Christmas I received a handsome silver butter-dish, and a beautiful book of poems. I do wonder if Santa Claus thinks I would be so foolish as to attempt to keep house all alone? I believe next time I will hang up the meal-sack. Call in the delinquents and urge them. Call in the delinquents and urge them to be more punctual. Let us have more words of love and cheer. Let criticisms be issued with more charity and brotherly-love. All writers are not capable of criticising; let each of us study well his or her regular criffs. Been her war

Rayelings by "Visitor."

Quite a "touching" incident occurred at our last Christmas tree that perhaps will scholars? Is their rich experience to benefit none but a few hundred people who are able to pay for it. It is a matter of surprise to me that scholars do not ed. Why not have the same good feelings prevail in the Home Circle? Where are Ella Carpenter, Mrs. Bucknel and a host of others that seem to have entirely forsaken the Circle? They used to come with wholesome and chatty letters. We with wholesome and chatty letters. We miss them "muchly," but Xina and Idyll still write at intervals though not often. miss them "muchy," but Mina and 1dyn still write at intervals though not often. Idyll, I think you are a jewel; wish it had been my good fortune to have visited Eureka the same time you were there, to have viewed the wild beauties of nature with you. Mrs. Bucknel, I would love with you. Mrs. Bucknel, I would love dearly to know you and have a fine chat wants of the little one than at speechscribe, the bitter scorn and withering invectives she heaped upon the author of
what she termed a wilful and premeditated insult. The whispered comments
among the girls was "served her right,"
while the boys thought "she gave herself
while the boys thought "she gave herself punishment, theories of the middle ages you may magnie, our no pen can describe the Bible and other things from the country preachers; but a knowledge of physical science, and the science which was taught and exemplified by the life and death of Jesus Christ, is still tated insult. The whispered comments among the people a great desideratum.

The people are growing some better every day, it is true, but in many essential way to the wa away" by her lack of discretion and show of temper. The query is, has she not suffered more in her own estimation than she would if she had taken the their "fellers" and talk so "sweetly" over tidal respects they approach no closer the ideal life than they did eighteen hundred show of temper. The query is, has she

As the promoter of immediate, even though transitory, happiness in a family, few things can be named that are more effective than the simple introduction into it of a playful kitten. Even where morals and religion fail outright, this always proves successful.

The sature is over, for example. The husband sits silent, itted with his days work, the wife equally wearied with his days work, the wife equally wearied with his rational made that the matter. It is the part of the secondary work, the wife equally wearied with hers, and he children begin to feel the situation of the satural read of the part of the secondary spin she, year-old Ellien and is sauddenly struck with a bright idea and year in the early struck with a bright idea and year in the superior of the satural statement of the part of the satural statement of a proposal steep, she returns dut to be a string, with a spool at the end of it, in whose wake cronching, springing, all grace, life and leave of the dancing motion in the hobbing spool at the end of it, in whose wake consciousness of the kitten. Even saturated and Mr. Watson, the rest of the dancing motion in the hobbing spool at the end of the first of the dancing motion in the hobbing spool at the end of the first of the dancing motion in the hobbing spool at the dancing motion

what some are pleased to term, "advanced thinkers," are only deists in reality, to be measured perhaps by their degree of courage and ability. Ingersoil and Wilson Co., Kas. "Frank" courage and ability. Ingersoll and Beecher are fair examples, because at present they are prominent ones. No one questions the ability of either, and no one who reflects can doubt the final shipwreck of both hereafter. Men who assume a superior code of ethics must themselves be stainless, or else abide the ridicule; the contrary fact entails. It would hardly be consistent with truth to use the poet's description of either. use the poet's description of either,

"His teaching much, but more his practice

wrought A living sermon of the truths he taught."

however strong the desire to do so. Will change the subject, lest we weary the reader, and some other time perhaps refer to it again. Thanks to our Queen refer to it again. Thanks to our Queen and others for kind wishes—our time is and has been so limited it was impossible to enjoy a visit to the circle any sooner.

We hope the proof reader will be able to gather these random threads in a readable shape, and not blame us too much

We have also been disappointed at the long silence of so many able and interlong silence of so many able and interesting writers, and often thought if they knew how much they were missed, and could, surely they would come oftener. Its a few lines only—a little incident telling the flush and glow of a happy soul—but let me say to you, reader though but let me say to you, reader, though you little think it, it cheers and gladdens like a warm sunshine. So too if you have a grief let us share it with you, thereby weaning us from earth's vain glory and our own self-love, so

"We may hear the angels singing All around us night and day,"

And realize indeed that life is not all a bitterness, though dashed with shadow and gloom.

VISITOR.

Letter from Frank FRIENDS OF THE HOME CIRCLE:-The weather has been variable; the transit of Venus was accompanied with a cold wave, which caused one to seek a comfortable into that, that was dreary and extremely cold; it fairly beat the "oldest inhabitant." But then, they say it will not occur again for over one hundred years, so it is not worth while for the Circleites to be worrying about it; so we will dismiss the subject. Not without, however, stating that it was followed up in a few days with quite a heavy thunder-storm, ac-

Well, Christmas has come and gone again. This time I was among strangers; yet upon hearing that they were going to have a Christmas-tree, with appropriate exercises accompanying, in a certain school district, I concluded to adorn the criticising; let each of us study well his or her peculiar gifts. Pope has very aptly said, "Let such teach others, who themselves excel, and censure freely, who have written well." Schoolma'm, I am delighted to have you again among us. Your verses are, indeed beautiful, and, to me very touching; for "It easeth some, tho' none it ever cur'd, to think their sorrows others have endured."

Kind friends, adieu,

DAISY DELL.

Presscott, Ark., Box 68.

companied with sufficient rain to make

the roads terribly muddy and difficult

not far distant. After some little time spent in arrang ing the presents upon the tree by the committee—which gave me ample time to look around, and see who were present,

with some member of the Circle upon

Please tell me if the ancient Egyptians

CONTIMPTION CURED

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Bronehitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all throat and lung affections; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases has felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering. I will desire to relieve human suffering. I will desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester,

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roses of life's spring and early summer time.

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It removes faintness, flatulency, destroys all craving for stimulant, and relieves weakness of the stomach. That feeling of bearing down, causing pain, weight and backache, is always permanently cured by its use. For the cure of Kidney Complaints of either sex this Compound is unsurpassed.

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The Rev. Z. P. Wilds, well-known city missionary in New York, and brother to the late eminent Judge Wilds, of the Massachusetts Supreme Court, writes as follows:

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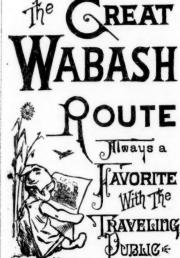
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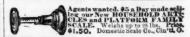
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R to En ly Hnit-it a pair of lete, in 20 of fancy-ket. Send initting u, Mass.

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herd.
506 pounds for grade Jersey of Wm.
Dupee, Ontario county, New York.
500 pounds reported from Delhi Fair,
by Edward Edgerton.
Here we have an aggregate of 5,965
pounds of button for ten Jersey's, making an average of 596 pounds per cow.
In comparison with these figures, let
us now take the following butter yields
for other breeds:
For Short-Horns, 513 pounds, reported
for Maid of Athol in American Agriculmeeting of the Wisconsin Dairymens' Association, will be held at Elkhorn, Walworth county, January 31 and Feb-

Cooked Food for Milch Cows.

The many advantages of cooked food for milch cows have been made manifest with all varieties of milch cows. At

which in a state of nature is the natural food for them. A correspondent at Col-umbia county, writing to the Southern Industries, says: I have noted particularly the character of food given cows during their best butter-test trials, and therefore

their best butter-test trials, and therefore make bold to give youny experience with a superbly formed thoroughbred Durham cow which I owned a few years ago. When the calf of my cow was a month old I weaned it, feeding her at first on the mother's milk as it came from her; then later on skimming the milk, mixing it with meal, wheat bran and cooked vegetables, the latter being passed through

tables, the latter being passed through a seive and added to the milk, only in sufficient quantities to thicken it. Of course the diet was strengthened as the calf grew, until it could digest the same

cheapest variety.

WINTER DAIRYING.—Now that the subject of ensilage is getting better understood, the possibilities of winter dairy-

The gross weight might not be as great, but the essential milk qualities without the water, would average up as well. Out of his herd of 54 cows, 26 were new milch cows in October, and five or six came in the water.

ruary 1, 1883. ruary 1, 1883.

Papers will be read by Prof. Roberts, of Cornell university, Ithaca, N. Y.; Prof. Henry, of Madison; W. D. Hoard, president Northwestern Dairymen's Association; Col. R. P. McGliney, secretary Elgin board of trade; Hon. Hiram Smith, Sheboygan Falls; Chester Hazen and many others. Premiums will be offered for the best butter and cheese. for the best butter and cheese.

The Dairn.

Wisconsin Dairymen's Association.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD:-The annual

for the best butter and cheese.

Thomas Higgins, of Liverpool, offers a silver cup on butter; the American Dairy Salt Company. of Syracuse, N. Y., \$25 on butter, and the association will add several premiums on both butter and cheese. The regular programme will be published soon and mailed to all applicants.

D. W. Curtis,

Ft. Atkinson, Wis.

Secretary. For Devons, 480 pounds, for cow of W. Wilton, New Hampshire.
For Ayrshires, 380 pounds, for Holton's Daisy, Western New York.
This shows an aggregate of 2,367 lbs. of butter for five cows of different breeds, making an average of 473 pounds per cow, being 120 pounds less than the average of ten Jerseys and 300 pounds less han the product of the best Jersey.

That Meeting of Dairymen.

COL. COLMAN:-Your special notice of Mr. Drury's article on St. Louis as a mart for dairy implements, caused me to give it special reading, and as he calls for the attention of certain named gentlemen in this matter, among them my name, I shall freely join him in his efforts to have a dairy meeting in St. Louis. Southern Illinois however labors under great disadvantages. It is hard to get our farmers to engage in anything but the raising of wheat. Their education is wheat-raising, the state of nature is the natural grasses where the state of nature is the natural grasses. shan freely join him in his chorts to have a dairy meeting in St. Louis. Southern Illinois however labors under great dis-advantages. It is hard to get our farmers to engage in anything but the raising of wheat. Their education is wheat-raising. wheat. Their education is wheat-raising, And until we can get a number of persons engaged in other pursuits than sowing wheat, and planting corn, we must not expect St. Louis, to furnish anything but wheat-drills and corn-plows. It is the needs of the Agriculturist that give rise to nearly all our inventions, and merchants only bring those inventions, for sale in the countries where they are needed. The merchant does not first tell the farmer what he needs, but the farmneeded. The merchant does not first tell the farmer what he needs, but the farmers' needs bring the merchants' supply. We must first get the farmers of Southern Illinois to engage in the dairy business, as extensively as Northern Illinois has done, and St. Louis will not be behind Chicago in supplying the necessary implements.

plements.

There is money in butter, and if we will make a little better butter, and improve people's tastes, good butter will command a good price. There should be the same improvement in making butter, that there has been in making flour. Let us hear from Mr. Drury on the profits of a dairy, and we will then give our experience.

St. Clair Co. Ill.

St. Clair Co., Ill.

What's the Matter with my Cows? EDITOR RURAL WORLD: "It snows!" cries the school boy, and all the rest of us, and this gives me a chance to drop a line to the RURAL WORLD. I am quite tired from trying to get my stock in and this was kept as clean and her bed made as comfortable as for the most valuable prepared for the storm. If our visits are not so frequent as formerly, it is not from a lack of appreciation, but from the fact that a laboring man has not so much leisure as an invalid.

leisure as an invalid.

I have no special object in this squib but to relate a misfortune under which we labor with our cows, in hopes that some of your readers may understand the case and offer a remedy. Several months ago, our cows commenced drying up. To counteract this, we began to feed liberally of green corn-fodder. Water has been abundant, with excellent stabling and hay, and now we feed a peck of beets, mixed with half peck of bran, but yet no improvement. During the summer, we laid this to crab-apples, acorns, oak leaves, pennyroyal, etc., yet now oak leaves, pennyroyal, etc., yet now even our fresh cows do but little better, and our loss by this freak is not less than three hundred dollars per year. Our cows have good appetites, are in good flesh, and all else goes well. What is the matter? the matter?
Thermometer 20 degrees below zero

this morning.

O. MOFFET. January 8th, 1883.

January Sth. 1883.

Ancies Dajoria.

In Herper's Alogathe for January awarder says of American darlying and ipossibilities that the 1.50,000 on mile of the possibilities of the

546 pounds for cow of Prof. Alvord. 511 pounds for Motley's Flora, Jamaica Plains, Mass. 500 pounds for best cow of Goodman's Che Poultry Pard.

COL. N. J. COLMAN:-I have noticed your article in the RURAL WORLD of Jan., 4, 1883, in reference to one D. W. Lee, of Philadelphia, of having swindled a number of breeders out of several head of fine breeding stock. I wish to say in the RURAL WORLD, that the same dead-beat, swindled me out of \$1500 worth of high-class poultry. I shipped him the fowls about the first of last September. He acknowledged the receipt of the fowls, that they were all satisfactory, etc.; that he would surely pay me in a very short time. But that is the last I can hear from him. I cannot reach for Maid of Athol in American Agriculturist.
For Holsteins, 509 pounds, for Col.
Hoffman's Jufrou, Chemung county, New

 $\begin{array}{c} {\rm Wholesale\, Dealers\, in} \\ {\rm LAMPS}, \ {\rm CHANDELIERS}, \ {\rm GLASSWARE}, \end{array}$ Bronzes and Silverware of every Description, 249 South Sixth Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA., Aug., 25th, 1882." I hope and trust that he, or they, will soon have their just deserts meted out to them, by being awarded a term of not less than ten years in the State prison.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. WARD. Vigo Co., Indiana.

Black Breasted Red Games.

This breed, in my humble opinion, is the

This breed, in my humble opinion, is the one which combines in an almost superlative degree all the good qualities that are desirable in poultry.

Whether we look for hardiness, beauty or utility, the game fowl stands unrivalled. They are hardy and vigorous, easy to raise. The chicks being very beautiful, all of one color, bright lively little things, growing and feathering rapidly, and when a few weeks old resemble a flock of qualis in color and activity. They breed very true to feather, in fact, mine bred as true as qualls. They are singularly free from disease to They are singularly free from disease to which many other breeds are subject. The cock is very courageous, and will not he sitate to attack a hawk and defeat him honey is con in every attempt to ravage the poultry yard. Intruders of all kinds are sum-

yard. Intruders of all kinds are summarily dealt with by both cock and hen with young.

They are of gaaceful form and dignified carriage. Their brilliantly colored plumage is unequalled by any other breed of poultry. Their bright and varied colors are so beautifully blended that they are at once admired by all beholders. food as that given to the mother.

I fed the cow on cooked food entirely, except what grass she could find or a handful of German millet grown in the garden especially for her, and once in a while a solitary car of corn. The cooked food was composed of vegetables and the parings of pumpkins and Irish potatoes. These were invariably boiled together in a large boiler filled with water and only allowed to simmer. When feeding time came, wheat, bran or corn meal, unboilted, was added in quantities sufficient to thicken the mass. Clover and nearly he have were

while their style, general appearance and noble bearing give them the title of "King of Poultry!"

The hens are good layers of eggs of unrivalled flavor, and exceedingly rich in muriment. For hatchers and mothers they certainly have no equal, always bringing out a good proportion of chicks, and caring for her young as only a game hen can. While caring for her brood she is as courageous as the cock, defending them to the last gasp. She is an excellent forager, feeding her young well if allowed to roam. Games eat a small quantity in proportion to their size—eating much less than any other variety of poultry, and producing as large a quantity of eggs and meat and of a much superior quality, the flesh believe a much superior quality, the flesh believe as the same of the superior quality, the flesh believe and the same of the superior quality, the flesh believe them to the flesh believe the superior quality, the flesh believe them the title of the following has come to hand. Dr. Farley, of Raleigh, Navarro Co., Texas, has a colony of bees which as come to be and. Dr. Farley, of Raleigh, Navarro Co., Texas, has a colony of bees which as come to be and. Dr. Farley, of Raleigh, Navarro Co., Texas, has a colony of bees which as come to be and. Dr. Farley, of Raleigh, Navarro Co., Texas, has a colony of bees which as come to be and the following has come to hand. Dr. Farley, of Raleigh, Navarro Co., Texas, has a colony of bees which has eome to hand. Dr. Farley, of Raleigh, Navarro Co., Texas, has a colony of bees which has come to be followed to form the following has a colony of bees which has come to be farley. The colony has a colony of bees which has come to be farley have to follow has a colony of bees which has been to find for the follow horse.

Now for the milk and butter result. For nearly two years the cow gave not less than five gallons per day of the richest kind of milk, producing an abundant supply of beautiful yellow butter for my family of six persons. Unfortunately neither the milk nor the butter was weighed, though I am satisfied had it been done the amount of both would have proved enormous. The cost of food was small, as the vegetables grew in my own garden and the forage was of the cheapest variety. tity of eggs and meat and of a much superior quality, the flesh being very deli-cate and finely flavored. They are such good for gers that on a farm they require but little feeding in summer time. A few

but little feeding in summer time. A few handsful of grain will keep them in good laying and growing condition, and their courage and activity prevents their enemies from taking them as prey. Many a hawk could aftest to the courage and prowess of the game cock.

No country gentleman's residence is complete without a flock of these noble birds, and many fanciers in towns and cities cannot be induced to keep any other than games. For the farmer the Game fowl is pre-eminently the breed both for eggs and table use.—Bee and Poultry Magazine. derstood, the possibilities of winter dairying are much greater than before. One
of the successful dairymen of Wisconsin,
at the late meeting the dairymen of that
State, expressed himself as strongly in
favor of winter dairying, and had statisties to show that he was right. Good
eare, he said, would produce as much
milk from a cow in Winter as in Summer.
The gross weight might not be as great.

Do not try to keep many breeds of fowls, you will succeed better with only one variety, with good attention than by trying to keep a dozen sorts and neglect Gout, General Deblity, Catarrh, and all disorders

wild turnip plants about fifty yards away from the apiary. He caged and replaced her in the hive. She laid worker eggs which hatched before this occurred, for all the bees in the hive were blacks until we introduced this queen, and at the time this thing occurred the hive was two-thirds full of Italians. She has laid right along ever since.

along ever since.

What do you suppose made her come out? The hive had not been touched by

me for a week. Yours truly,

JOHN ASPINWALL.

Dutchess Co., N. Y., Oct. 10, 1882. Your experience with the queen is some

thing that very seldom happens, and is for Maid of Athol in American Agricutturist.

For Holsteins, 509 pounds, for Col. Hoffman's Jufrou, Chemung county, New York.

For natives, 485 pounds, for the Oakes cow, of Massachusetts.

For Devons, 480 pounds, for cow of W. Wilton, New Hampshire.

For Ayrshires, 380 pounds, for Holton's Daisy, Western New York.

This shows an aggregate of 2,367 lbs. of butter for five cows of different breeds, and the properties of the complete such as the following letter head when writing to me.

"D. W. LEE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in the lives complete such as the complete such a and in two or three days they will fill up the empty combs and cap them over. Many are extracting all the honey out of their hives and filling up with feed by the aid of this new device, and the result is plenty of young bees, and a food which has none of the elements of dysentery in it. Write again, your experience is instructive to beginners.—[Ed. Bee Keepers' Magazine. Magazine.

Bee Notes.

Mr. Ira Yager, Vice President of the New Jersey and Eastern Bee-Keepers' Association has taken 496 pounds of nice honey from a single stock of bees. If any other Jerseyman has ever beaten this, let him report at once. Mr. Y. has 132 colonies. He reports the season as poor.

We learn from the editor of the Cali-fornia Apiculturist that though the crop of honey is comparatively small, yet the fruit crop is very abundant, consisting of grapes, cherries, apricots, plums, rasp-berries, apples, peaches, pears, goose-berries, blackberries, figs, nectarines, oranges, etc. With such an abundant supply and large variety of choice fruits, the inhabitants of the golden State may well dispense with honey for one season. well dispense with honey for one season

Loss of appetite, headache, constipa-tion, disquiet, nervousness, &c., is fre-quently caused by impaired digestion, and those who thus suffer are strongly advised to use the Home Sanitive Cordial.

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HARMLESS TO THE MOST DELICATE.

By its faithful use CONSUMPTION has been cured when other Remedies and Physicians have failed to effect a cure.

Wm. C. Diggs, merchant of Bowling Green, Va., writes, April 4, 1881, that he wants us to know that the Lung Balsam has cured his mother of consumption, after the physician had given her up as incurable. He says, others knowing her case have taken the Balsam and been cured the thinks all so afflicted should give it a trial.

Wm. A. Graham & Co., wholesale druggists, Zanesville, Ohio, write us of the cure of Mathias Freeman, a well known citizen, who had been afflicted with Bronchitis in its worst form for twelve years. The Lung Balsam cured him, as it has many others of Bronchities.

Voluntary Editorial from the Dulyague Heg.

nitis. Voluntary Editorial from the Dubuque Her-

Allen's Lung Balsam is a popular remedy in Jubuque and surrounding country. The lruggists whom we have interviewed in re-ard to the sale of different remedies for Lung Diseases, all speak in high terms of Allen's Lung Balsam, not only as having the largest lale, but of giving entire satisfaction wherev-rit is used. In relation to its excelent cura-tive properties, we can speak from experi-uce, having used it in our family for a long fine.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL. FOR SALE BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS

AYER'S Ague Cure

contains an antidote for all malarial disor-ders which, so far as known, is used in no other remedy. It contains no Quinine, nor any mineral nor deleterious substance whatever, and conseuently produces no injurious effect upon the conitution, but leaves the system as healthy as it as before the attack.

WE WARRANT AYER'S AGUE CURE to are every case of Fever and Ague, Intermittent c Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Bilious Fever, and Liver Complaint caused by nalaria. In case of failure, after due trial, dealers are authorized, by our circular dated July

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

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eyelf to the Mechanic Agents of the Mechanic Agents and the Agent Mechanic Agents of the Mechanic Mechani

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YOUNG MEN and Middle - Age

but few pussess.

Ing from the effects of youthful indicrections:

Ing from the effects of youthful indicrections:

Weakness, Aerrous and Physical Behility, Impotential incapacity), Lost Hanhood, Abuses of the System, Krhaustev Vitality, Confusion of Ideas, Aversion to Society, Despusser, Pimples on the Face, Loss of Energy, and Frequency Etrianting, remember, I will guarantee to furfeit \$500 km every case of Private Bleessethal, Fall information of the Confusion of the Confusi

MANHOOD!

THE SCIENCE KNOW THYSELF.

cures Rheumatism. Neuralgia, Rheumatic Gout, General Debility, Catarrb, and all disorders caused by a thin and impoverished or corrupted condition of the blood; expelling the blood poisons from the system, erriching and renewing a condition of the blood; expelling the blood poisons from the system, erriching and renewing a purpose of the blood; expelling the blood poisons attacks of medicine is recommendation to the curso of all diseases originating in proor blood and weakned vitaility. It is a highly blood purifying roots, combined with lodide of Potassum and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable and most economical blood purifying roots, combined with lodide of Potassum and Iron, and is the safest, most reliable and most economical blood purifying roots, owned the country.

Lindammatory Rheumatism Cured.

Anger's Sansaparilla, an errod mo of Inflammatory Rheumatism, with which I had suffered many years.

"Last March I was so weak from general debility that I could not walk without help. Following the advice of a friend, I commenced sking Ayrek's Sansaparilla, and before had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my ife. In this your Sansaparilla, and before had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my ife. In this your Sansaparilla, and before had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my ife. In this your Sansaparilla, and before had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my ife. In this your Sansaparilla, and before had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my ife. In this your Sansaparilla, and before had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my ife. In this your Sansaparilla, and before had used three bottles I felt as well as I ever did in my ife. In this your Sansaparilla, and before had used three bottless of the Throat and Langs; and all discusses of the Throat and Langs; and all discusses of the Throat

SURE CURE FOR MALARIA.

Sure cure for Dyspepsia in all its stages, also for Coughs, Colds Bronchitis, Asthma, and all discase of the Throat and Lungs; and that discase of the Throat and Lungs; and the discase of the Colds of the Throat and Lungs; and the discase of the Colds of the Throat and Lungs; and the discase of the Colds of the Throat and Lungs; and the discase of the Colds of the Throat and Lungs; and the discase of the Colds of the Throat and Lungs; and the Colds of the Throat and Lungs; and the Colds of the Throat and Lungs; and the Colds of the Colds of

260 PAGES, FINE PLATES,

Che Stock Pards.

Weekly Review of the Live Stock Market.

After last Tuesday the cattle market continued quite satisfactory, without material change, until Monday morning, when the de mand for good fat cattle disclosed a sharp nt, a broad distinction being drawn between the fair to good and the good to choice grades.

Steers of 1500 to 1600 pounds, average fine and fat, were then worth \$5 50@\$6 60, with a fair prospect of getting still higher, and butcher stock worth less than \$3 60 per hunon stock, whether cows or mixed stuff; light steers were worth \$4 40%

Hogs remained fairly steady and the movement did not, at any time, slack up to any embarrassing extent at \$6 10@\$6 40 for good to choice packing; \$6 60@6 20 for light to good leading to the packing of the packin choice packing; \$6 00@6 20 for light to good yorkers and \$6 35@\$6 55 for fair to choice | lected. Sales: 85.................. 116 \$5 00 15.....

outcher logs.
On Monday the better grades of hogs firmed up again.

Sheep, during last week, were remarkably active, and firm at a high range, say \$4 50@ \$6 00 for fair to extra quality; but on Monday

TUESDAY, January 23, 1883.— Receipts,
sours—Cattle, 1,020; Hogs, 4,313; Sheep, 880.

CATTLE—This market continued strong and
farance. All grades were
starting the strong and farance. All grades were
starting the strong and farance. All grades were
starting the strong and farance.

The strong the strong and farance are strong and farance.

The strong the strong and farance are strong are st lively from first to last, and the light supply hastened an early clearance. All grades were in Igood demand, stockers, feeders, butchers shippers, and dressed beef cattle. The values remained firm at the high range attained on Monday. Good heavy steers \$5.50 to 6.00; to good \$4.75 to 5.50; light steers \$4.20 to 4.75; good good \$4.75 to 5.50; light steers \$4.20 to 4.75; good fat cows \$3.75 to 4.25; common to fair \$3.00 to 3.75. And the prospect was good for a continual of the same rates. 3.75. And the prospect was good for a contin

ual of the same rates.		
No. Description.		Price
20 native cows	. 935	\$3 55
16 native steers	.1046	4 65
18 native steers		5 00
25 native steers		5 25
54 native steers	.1202	5 00
21 native butchers	. 919	4.00
26 native stockers	. 947	4 15

HOGS—Strong and active at \$6 15 to \$6 40 for bulk of the packers; good to choice hogs \$6 35 to \$6 52; common and course mixed \$6 00 to \$6 15; light shipping 6 00 to 6 15; and good weight light hogs 6 10 to 6 20. The whole business was brisk and strong and lively to the sale of the last load, about 11 a. m. Mr. W. G. Grant, who has been in constant pur-suit of good hogs, paid 6 60 for a selected lot-Representative sales:

		Price.	NO.	AV.	Price.	
	247		16	185	\$6 15	
41	193	6 15	15	200	6 10	
	263		31	207	6 10	
35	250	6 25	20	245	6 20	
59	. 206	6 15	48	287	6 40	
23	317	6 45	24	160	6 00	
SH	EEP-Sle	ow and du	ll at M	Ionday'	s decline	1

No.	Descrip	otion.						Av.	Price	
59	Native	Sheep	 				 	127	 \$5,191	3
15	66		 					83	 3.25	•
69	66							.120		- 1
28	4.6							.118		- 1
	EDNESD.									1

16 native s	steers,	1413	5													- 5	30
18 native	steers,	1216														4	90
In native :	steers.	1450)				 						ı.	7		5	37
63 native	steers,	1271													ě.	4	85
21 native s	steers,	1172														4	85
65 native s	steers,	1124														4	85
HOGS-	Market	t o	per	ne	d	a	li	t	tl	e	1	si	0	H			

gained strength early in the day, and ruled active and firm to the close. Packers were the main buyers for heavy hogs, they paid \$6 10 for comm

weights to \$6.35 for choice heavy, but the bulk cost them from \$6.15 to 6.25. Heavy shipping and butchers sold at \$6 30 to \$6 35, and a few fine selected sold at \$6 40 to

Light hogs were active at \$6 00 for comm light to \$6 15 for choice strong weights-bulk

of sales were at \$6 10. Representative sales

21180				
56 268				å
46229				á
54316	63	5	73 200 6 1	ί
24276	62	0	16205 6 10	i
18184	6.1	5	5963	
51205	6 1	0	27260	
23204	6 1	0	145 292 6 2	į
SHEEP-Market	is f	ir	m of choice sheep, and	j

24 hours—1140 cattle; 5980 hogs; 870 sheep. CATTLE.—Receipts were liberal, market was active and strong on all grades of butwere cleared early. Representative sales:

7 native stees, 1176......\$5 (

37 native steers, 1228 5 0	
100 native steers, 1240, 4 7	
20 native butchers, 951 4 0	101
24 native steers, 1085 4 6	5
15 native steers, 1366 5 4	0
15 native steers, 1157 4 8	0
30 native steers, 1370, 5 2	26
19 native cows, 975 3 3	0
20 native steers 1102 4 8	10
HOGS-Market for heavy hogs opened ac	

tive at strong Wednesday's closing prices. Common to fair packers sold-at \$6 15 to \$6 25, and good to choice heavy at \$6 30 to \$6 40; some selected heavy or fancy sold at \$6.45 and \$6.50. Shippers and butchers paid from \$6.30 to \$6.50 for good to very best heavy. All sold and market closed steady.

Light hogs were active and 5c to 10c strong er, a few very common sold at \$6 05-but fair good Yorkers sold at \$6 10 to \$6 20, with lk of sales at \$6 15. Bacon hogs of 205 to

at \$6 20. Representativ	ve sales:
51 199,\$6 10	32 190
486 30	70201
13 321 6 20	24 199 6 15
90 6 50	52 306 6 46
55 276 6 25	69 6 10
SHEEP-Market was	firm of choice sheep.
and common to fair my	atton was fairly notive

at strong prices, but lamby ewes are dull and

85...84......\$4 25 130 ...99......\$4 62 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\frac

FRIDAY, January 19, 1883—2 p. m. Receipts 24 hours—900 cattle; 3240 hogs; 1210 sheep. CATTLE—Market for shipping cattle was fairly active and steady. Good butchers cattle are firm but old cows quiet and shade easier. There was a good demand for fresh milch cows and calves and forward springers.

THE POLICE	
41 native steers1075	
20 native butchers 924	4 12
10 native cows 905	3 30
15 native cows 878	3 75
27 native cows	3 80
13 native heifers 764	9 40
16 squ'west steers 1012	4 60
25 native steers	4 90
22 native steers 886	4 20
16 native steers	5 95
32 native steers1407	5 95
HOGS Market for bearing	

day. Packers held back somewhat, but ship- 1 large 70c and do small 55c; No.2, 30c, No.3, 20c pers and butchers came forward and bought liberally at declines of about 5c to 10c lower and ruled slow, but all sold. Packers paid 30ce5c; narrow 15c25c; white and broad 7ce 10c is 10 to 8c 20 for common to fair mixed hogs; inside figures for territory and open and out-

\$6 00. Representative sales:

 					. ,							.5	2	7	9											,									260	6	1	13
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,	MONDAY, January 22, 1883—2 p. m. Receipts 24 hours—1,190 cattle; 3,650 hogs; 1,360 sheep	
	CATTLE-Receipts were liberal, market was active and strong on all grades of butcher	S

gentles let down from 20 to 40 cents per nun-dred, and the common grades sold slowly at cleared early. cattle and good shipping steers. Pens were

GENERAL MARKET.

Flour had a firm market, but there was only day ranged as follows:

FLOUR—Fine \$2.50 to 2.75; Superfine \$2.80 to \$2.90; X \$3.05 to \$3.15; XX \$3.25 to \$3.40; XXX \$3.65 to \$3.90; family, \$4.15 to 4.25; choice, \$4.70 to 4.80; fancy, \$4.90 to 5.05. Patents \$5.50 to 6.25.

Wheat grades were again at an advance and sold firmly, but were nominally weak toward the close from the decline of futures. There was a good demand for No. 2 red winter, and better for No. 3, but sellers were not free in offerings and sales of the former were lighter than days of last week. The sample market was strong in sympathy with grades, but there was only a light demand and sales in accord-ance. Futures were quiet but with interest increased in March, April; and May deals, which was quite actively dealt in comparison with Saturday's interest in it; but that day's lesser trading is to be ascribed more or less to the fact of only one session of the call board. Prices were at a well defined advance and maintained at it, but easier on the after-noon board, closing at lowest of the day. No.

SHEEP—slow and dull at Monday's decime of 16440c, mostly on the common and medium grades. Representative grades:

CORN—Was higher again, and grades snarpy so to the close, and future ranged and closed above Saturday's market yet sharply below the blobast range of the day. The advance was stimulated by the position of values at influential outside markets, and they were concurrent with them, and also upon an active CATTLE—Receipts were liberal, market was active and a shade stronger on all grades of butchers cattle and shipping steers. Pens were cleared early. Representative sales:

80 native steers, 1144. \$48 16 native steers, 1413. \$5.30 18 native steers, 1216. cially early, but advices from other markets became less stimulating, and on the afternoon board prices were lower, unsettled, below the top range of the day. The active interest was in February, March and May, and dealing was prominently larger in volume in them than Saturday, while the total deals were the largest

	during January, comparing with Saturday's as follows:
	January
	March 395,000 April 80,000
	May
	Total2,575,090
	Range and closing of sales of the day:
-	No. 2 mixed cash

OATS-Grades were in demand and market

No. 2 cash				901
January				
February				39
May				391
Rejected cash			********	383
BUTTER-T	rade ext	remely l	light and	1 prices
weak; stocks				
in excessive s				
mainly at 35e	to 38e;	dairy-	-choice	30 @ 32e
medium 20 @	25c. low	14 @ 150	: roll-	country
at 14 @ 16c in le	ots and a	it 18@20	e for el	hoice do
well handled:	daimy at	+ 900 to	99/2020	Salas

dairy at 23c, 19 tubs choice creamery at 39c. CHEESE-In fair request and steady. Full cream at 121/2014c, prime part skim 71/2081/c, inferior at 3e for low to 6e for fair.

EGGS-Steady, but demand light and on local account only at 24c for fresh; stale, damaged, &c., less. DRESSED POULTRY-Little offering-no

fresh receipts and not much stock held over. Inquiry light (for choice only) and prices nominal. We quote: Turkeys at 15c per th for 225 lbs. average sold at \$6 20 to \$6 25-mostly choice, 14c for rough; chickens-small \$2@2 25 choice, He for rough; chickens—sman 324220, medium to fair \$2 5063, good to choice \$3 25 to \$3 50 63 75; ducks—medium to fair at \$325 to \$3 50, good to choice \$4 to \$450, fancy large ind yourself getting billous, head heavy, which \$3 50, good to choice \$4 to \$450, fancy large ind yourself getting billous, head heavy, which \$3 50 good to choice \$4 to \$450, fancy large individuals are carry snown. and fat \$4 75:05: geese—thin and rough \$3 to \$4, medium to good \$4 50:05, choice \$5 50:06 50 fancy and extra large \$7 to \$8.

GAME—Sales: Grouse at \$5; pheasant \$6; quail at \$1 50; rabbit \$1 25 for trapped and \$1 it as for shot, jack rabbit \$250@3; squirrel 50@60c: ducks—mallard at \$250, teal at \$2, common mixed \$150; wild turkeys 8@10c per \$5; 'possum 10c to 30c each, wild pigeon 35@40c per

HAY-Receipts large. Demand good from \$9@10, 2 prime do at \$10 50@10 75, 2 prime timothy at \$11 50, 4 choice do at \$13 50@14. This side—4 cars prairie at \$8@8 25, 2 prime do at \$8 50, 6 strictly do at \$9@9 25, 3 choice do at \$9 50, 1 clover mixed at \$11, 1 choice do at \$12, 3 prime timothy at \$12 50, 1 strictly prime do

od to choice heavy sold at \$6 25 to \$6 35, and side figures for cased; civit 10@15c; wild cat some extra selected sold at \$6.40 to \$6.45.

Light hogs ruled slow, about 10c lower. Extremes in sales ranged form \$5.90 to \$6.10 for common to choice, but bulk of sales were at \$6.00. Research that the lower is sales were at \$6.00. Research that the lower is sales were at \$6.00. Research that the lower is \$6.0 \$2 50; No. 4 50c@\$1—open 1s and 2s \$1 less and cubs 25@10c. Beaver 50c to \$3. Bear—Brown and grizzly \$1 to \$8; black \$1 to \$10-cubs 75c@ \$3. Badger 10c to 50c. Opossum 5@10c open to 10@15c cased. Muskrat 5c to 15c. Southern rate 20@30 per cent. less.

WOOL-Quiet but steady. Tub-washed at 30c for inferior to 34@35c for choice; unwashed

FEATAERS-Quiet and easy. Prime L. G. at 51c in large to 55c in small sacks; No. 2 and wet do 45@47c; mixed 10c to

HIDES—Dry flint western firm and green salted unchanged. We quote: Dry flint west-ern 1746; dry flint western, damaged, 1446; dry flint southern 161/2c; dry flint southern damaged, 13%e; dry flint, bulls or stags, 10e; dry saited, 12%e; dry saited, damaged, 10%e; green salted, quiet, 8%c; green salted, damaged, 6%c; green salted, branded, 7%c; green salted, bulls or stags, 6c; part cured, 7%c;

green, uncured, 7c.
DEER SKINS—We quote: Dry at 30@33. salted and damaged at 20@22c; green salted at

SHEEP PELTS—Very dull. We quote: Sound (wool estimated at 24c ♥ 1b)-green at 90c@\$1;

dry at 55@80c; shearlings, 5@25c. Groceries.

COFFEE—Rio common 8@8½c; do good com on 814@9e; do fair to good 91/2@10e; do prime to choice 11@11½e; do strictly choice to fancy golden 11½@15c; Costa Rica 14c; Laguayra 12@ 121/c; Santos (light golden) 12c; Mexican 11@ 121/4c; Guatemala coffee 14c; old government

Java 25@27c; Singapore Java 20@22c. REFINED SUGARS—Belcher's granulated standard 9%c; powdered 9%c; fine powdered 9%c; coffee sugar-standard A 9%c: Missonri A 9c; extra C 8%c; standard C 8%c; yellow C 8%c Refined yellow sugar sold at relative prices.

NEW ORLEANS SUGAR-Wequote: Commo 64,264c; fair 7274c; strictly prime 74,274c; strictly choice 74c; clarified sugar, white 84c do yellow 8284c. Yellow, refined—Fair 74c; prime 7%e; choice 7%e; fancy 8e. MOLASSES AND SYRUPS-LOUISIANA-We

quote: choice 58e; prime 55e; fair 53e; sorghum —choice bbls # gallon 42c do prime do 43@40c. RICE-Choice California 61/2@61/4c; choice Louisiana 6¼e; prime 6e; Rangoon 5½e.

THE SEED MARKET.

Retail prices Jan. 22, 1883.
Red Clover 60 lbs \$ 8 00
Sapling Clover 9 00
Alafalfa " 19 50
White Dutch Clover
Timothy 2 25
Red Top 80
Orchard Grass
Blue Grass. Extra Clean
Meadow Fescue
English Lawn Grass 14 " 2 25
Hungarian Grass48 " 100
Millet 50 " 1 00
German Millet
Sorghum Seed
Broom Corn
Osage Orange 4 50
Castor Beans
Hemp, prepared 1 50
Cow Peas 1 60
Buckwheat 1 25
Barley48 " 80
Saint Chas. White Corn
Galena Yellow Corn
Brown Oats 50
Red Rust-proof Oats 32 " 85
Rye56 " 70
Onion Sets, vellow, measured 4 25
" " white, " 4 75
" " white, " 4 75 Top Onions
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ST. LOUIS AMUSEMENTS.

"The Passing Regiment" a brilliant comedy is now being given at Popes', by Daley's New York Company. Geistinger the great German prima donna appears all next week in a splen-did round of comic characters.

Mapleson's Opera Company is attracting crowded houses to the Olympic to enjoy its grand series of performance. Patti, Albani, Scalchi and all the great artists are being covered with glory. Catharine Lewis will appear in comic opera next week.

Joe Murphy is making fine success in his

series of Irish plays, and he is finely supported at the Opera House. Modjeska, the great emotional actress will appear in a round of her wonderful renditions beginning Jan. 29th "Davy Crockett" with Frank Mayo in the

to my native mares, some of which weighed less than 700 pounds. Many persons considered the horses very much too large, and prophesied a failure. But the result proved a most remarkable adaptability of the French stallion for this purpose. The great uniformity of this purpose, The great uniformity, superior style and muscular build all the colts produced by these horses, have convinced the most incredulous persons that they are just what we need as a cross." These horses (and subsequently others) were purchased from M. W. Dunham, Wayne, Ill., and have led to the sale of about thirty stallions to other breeders in the Territory. Mr. Dunham has imported and bred nearly 1.000, and now has on hand about 400 of the finest types of the Percheron race. Percheron race.

* * * Evil dispositions are early shown. mouth foul, eyes yellow, kidneys dis-ordered, symptoms of piles tormenting you, take at once a few doses of Kidney-Wort. It is nature's great assistant. Use it as an advance-guard—don't wait to

The culminating point of administration is to know well how much power, great or small, we ought to use in all circumstances.—Montesquieu.

head or in his hand .- Sydney.

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Orders now booked for spring pigs. Write for prices and breeding lists. CHAS. G. McHATTON

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Broom Corn Seed,
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Early Amber, Early Orange and Kansas Orange Pedigree Seed, \$3.00 per bu. Early Amber and Early Orange Cane Seed, for Fodder and Easilage, \$1.25 per bu. California Golden Broom Corn Seed, \$2.69 per bu., 75c per peck. This is the finest Broom Corn grown, is free of large centre stalk, doess not need bleaching in the sun, grows just proper length.

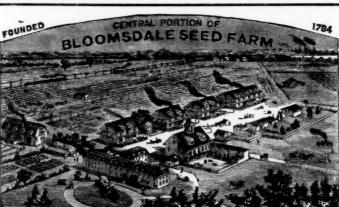
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I will sell my entire heard of Short horn cat-tle at the Fair Grounds, Marshall, Saline county, Mo., on Wednesday, 21st of February next. The heard consists of about 100 head—70 females and 27 bulls, Oxford Barrington 2d (10309 S. H. R.) at the head.

The families represented in the heard are

Wiley Duchesses, Craggs, Bracclets, Cambrias, Agathas, Dairymaids, Primroses, &c., &c.
The cows are sired by the 14th Duke of Thorndale 827, 3d Duke of Onedia 1777, Duke of Woodland 6428, 5th Lord Oxford 6885, Oxford Brigand 9049, Kirklevington Duke 2d 10121, 1st Cambridge Rose Duke 4840, 2d Cambridge Rose Duke 4841, Oxford Roan Duke 9639, Duke of the Rose 8477.
There will be no postponement of the sale on account of bad weather as all will be under shelter. Catalogues will be ready by 1st of February. Address me,
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THIS N. Y. SINGER \$20
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